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CANADA PROVES WORTH OF SOUND PAROLE SYSTEM

Humane Methods Directed Toward Restoration of Men to Society

FEDERAL SENTENCES ARE INDETERMINATE

Time of Release Depends Upon Behavior—Only 6 Per Cent Violate Parole Rules

Recent prison outbreaks have speeded up analysis of defects of the present penology system and accelerated efforts to solve the numerous problems. The situation in the United States and the remedial efforts have been described in five articles. The sixth and last of this series, which follows, discusses the situation in Canada.

By LLOYD ROBERTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—"The more punishment inflicted on inmates in a prison the stronger the probability that the place is poorly managed. It has also been demonstrated that seldom, if ever, is a conversion to virtue obtained through punishment. Physical force can check or temporarily restrain various forms of evil, but usually at the cost of rendering them still more intense and permanent. It is more often the force of persuasion, patience, gentleness and true religious influence which can successfully convert those possessing wicked feelings and ugly dispositions."

These are not the idealistic views of a social reformer but the mature convictions of one who after 37 years of close and practical experience with those who have run counter to the law is perhaps more eminently fitted to speak with authority on the subject than anyone else in Canada, namely, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes, superintendent of Canadian penitentiaries.

And these opinions might be said to typify the country's attitude toward and treatment of those committed to its corrective institutions. While punishment for criminal offenses is both quick and sure in Canada this is not considered the "ends" of justice so much as the beginnings, with the greater responsibility ahead of so improving the physical and moral status of the prisoner that he will return to society as a beneficial asset instead of a dangerous liability.

Social Adjustments Stressed

Again quoting General Hughes, [illegible] exist if inmates discharged therefrom are not released better than when they entered." In short, the Department of Justice is alert to the fact that it is the erring mind, not the

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American Car Sales in Britain Center of Protest

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A plan drawn up by the protective associations of British motor manufacturers and traders to force the British automobile agents to sell only British cars and to end the alleged widespread policy of agents dealing in American and British cars in the same depots of giving preferential salesmanship to American makes, on which they are paid a larger commission, is now under discussion, the Monitor is informed by William Glass, organizer of the British used-car exhibitions.

A statement that agreement has already been reached is published here, but is so far unconfirmed. The report adds that discussions have also proceeded on possible steps to be taken against British agents offering specially high prices for American secondhand cars, in exchange for another American make. It is alleged that this has resulted in reduced profits for British-only agents and the accumulation in stock rooms of secondhand American cars.

Inquiries by a Monitor representative at the Motor Agents Association and Motor Trade Association indicated that the report was not without some foundation, though no information could be given "at present."

CANTONESE NAVY OCCUPIES HOIHOW

CANTON (AP)—The Cantonese Navy has driven the anti-Nanking forces from Hoihow, chief port of the island of Hainan, and has occupied the city. The British sloop Magnolia reported by radio that all was quiet and that foreigners had not been interfered with.

The rebels, described in the same dispatches as Communists, captured the city on Jan. 15 and were reported to have looted and slain in a manner that caused much disorder. The American destroyer MacLeish made a quick run from Swatow to protect the 15 Americans living in Hoihow.

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Lithuania Accepts Optional Clause

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amsterdam

THE Secretary-General of the League of Nations has notified the registrar of the World Court at The Hague of the definitive acceptance of the optional clause by Lithuania for a period of five years as from Jan. 14, 1930. Lithuania was previously bound by the clause, but the period expired on May 16, 1927.

Lithuania's action brings the number of states between whom the optional clause is now in force to 20, though it has actually been signed by 42.

Commissioner Bars Evidence of Power Group

Utilities Claim Publicity on Federal Ownership Was Defensive

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commision's inquiry into publicity activities of public utilities ended Jan. 18 with Edgar A. McCulloch, chairman of the commission, declining to accept documentary and detailed evidence presented by the power companies in an effort to show that much of their propaganda against Government ownership was issued as a defensive measure.

Bernard N. Weadock, special counsel of the joint committee of National Utility Associations, in attempting to place in the records 96 exhibits, which he said showed the extent to which proponents of government ownership had gone in circulating propaganda, challenged the ruling of Mr. McCulloch that they should not be admitted. For two years, Mr. Weadock said, the whole utilities industry has given all it has, "and now when we wish to present our side we are cut off."

As the presiding commissioner insisted that his ruling blocking the exhibits from the record be respected, Mr. Weadock continued to argue, and the commissioner ordered the court reporter to end the record temporarily and told Mr. Weadock he would find some way to see that his ruling was respected.

The attorney cited the Public Ownership League, the National Popular Government League and the People's Legislative Service as leading organizations which have "propagandized" for Government ownership. Mr. McCulloch said he would permit the names of these organizations to go into the record as showing that the utilities had to combat opposition propaganda, but held that the commission was not investigating these organizations and could not therefore go into the extent of their alleged activities.

Mr. Weadock had asked to have the exhibits placed in the investigation record on the ground that publicity distributed by his clients could not be appraised fairly without an understanding of the methods employed by individuals and organizations opposed to the private companies. He sought to show that an organized campaign had been conducted to "disrupt and socialize the industries of the country" by organizations campaigning in schools, colleges, newspapers and magazines, and that senators and congressmen had aided these efforts.

The exhibits were arranged to show that the several associations and leagues were linked closely through interlocking directorates, that they acted in common, that they were either Socialist in structure or had co-operated closely with Socialist groups, and had formed with the National Socialist Party in 1921 the conference for progressive political action.

CROWDS ADMIRE LATEST MODELS AT MOTOR SHOW

Throng Doors at Opening—47 Makes Shown—Two Are Front Drive

When the doors of Mechanics Building opened at 1 o'clock today there was an anxious throng of people waiting to get a close view of the new automobile models on display.

Most of them were motorists who were planning to make their selection of a new 1930 car during the week of the Boston Automobile Show. Judging from the keen interest displayed by these early visitors, all buying records for any show held this year will be broken. In fact, with the Boston Show coming as it does, two months earlier than formerly, many orders will be booked here, which would naturally be placed before the usual March dates.

There are 47 makes of passenger cars in the Boston Show, one more than the New York National Show exhibited. On account of the local salon coming in March this year, all the models from the lowest priced jobs to the most exclusive custom cars are in Mechanics Building. This gives the motorist a wide range of motor vehicles from which to make the 1930 selection.

The building itself has been transformed by scenic artists so that the cars are set into backgrounds most unusual and interesting. In Exhibition Hall where many big exhibits are being held, one could very readily imagine that these cars were being shown in a New Hampshire apple orchard, as that is the motif of the designer. The effect of this idea gives the visitor a chance to wonder whether spring has really come to Boston or whether the illusion of apple trees in bloom is an advance harbinger of what a western visitor can see throughout New England within a few months.

Bought Actual Orchard

To obtain the exact effect of an apple orchard in full bloom, Chester I. Campbell, manager of the Boston Automobile Show, spent a great deal of time and effort trying to locate a group of apple trees which could be brought down to Boston and converted into the interior seen in Exhibition Hall. He finally found just

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Lost Schooner, Roaming Ocean 48 Days, in Port

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A remarkable story was published here Jan. 17 of the schooner Neptune, which set sail from St. John's, Newfoundland, for the fishing village of Newton in Bonavista Bay, 100 miles distant, on Nov. 29, and arrived at Tobermory, North Scotland, on Jan. 16 after being at sea 48 days, covering a distance of 2600 miles. The Neptune is a wooden vessel of 126 tons, built in Denmark in 1920.

Including the passengers, one of whom was a woman, there were 11 persons on board. There was no lack of food, since the vessel carried a cargo of provisions, but water had to be rationed.

Most of the time the skipper had no idea of his position, only twice being able to speak to other vessels, the first time on Dec. 9, and again on Dec. 23.

The Neptune was sighted off Ardnamurchan Point by the steamer Hesperus, which took her in tow and brought her safely to Tobermory, Isle of Mull.

The period during which the Neptune was at sea was notable for the heaviest weather in the Atlantic of the present century, and the vessel had been regarded as lost with all hands.

$2,500,000,000 Program for Roads on Way in United States in 1930

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Road construction work in the United States during the ensuing year, including building programs undertaken by states, counties and municipalities, will exceed $2,500,000,000, according to C. R. Thomas, Chicago, editor of the Highway, Engineer and Contractor, speaking at the closing session of the twenty-seventh meeting of the American Roadbuilders' Association here.

Bond issues alone for road improvements by the states of the Union total $758,698,000, as compared to the 1929 total of $659,074,000, he said. To the 1930 total also may be added $162,500,000, representing the amount of road bond issues contemplated, in addition to amounts already announced, proposed in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

The state highway improvement program of New York, calling for an expenditure of $65,000,000, heads the list with Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas and California ranking next in the order named.

"Estimating that an expenditure of $5000 gives employment to one man, the $2,500,000,000 program of 1930 will mean the employment of 500,000 men in the actual construction and maintenance of roads," Mr. Thomas said.

The closing session of the convention saw the induction as president of the organization for the ensuing year of W. A. Van Duzer of Harrisburg, Pa., assistant chief engineer of the Pennsylvania State Department of Highways. He succeeded Frederick A. Reimer, consulting engineer of East Orange, N. J.

The meeting was one of the largest the organization ever held, the registration of delegates being 3000, including more than 1000 members from Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Porto Rico, Salvador and other Central and South American countries.

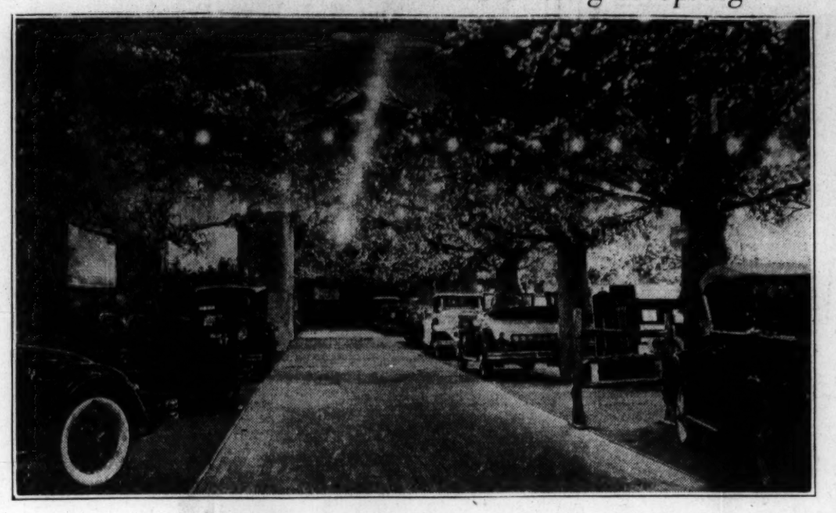
'Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah' Sends First Abyssinian Envoy to Italy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Abyssinia has just established a legation in Rome, and the first Abyssinian envoy accredited to the Italian court has presented his letters of credence to King Victor Emmanuel. The letter of presentation has been drafted in a style which varies from the phraseology usually used in such documents, and reads as follows: "Zeoditu Menelik, conquering lion of the Tribe of Judah, the chosen of God, Empress of Abyssinia; King Tafari, heir to the Throne of the Abyssinian Empire and its absolute representative, to His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, peace be to our true friend. As it is our wish further to improve and consolidate the friendly re'ations and accords which have been happily existing between us for such a long time, we have named as minister plenipotentiary our faithful and beloved Likemoguas Mangascia Ubié, decorated with the great medal of honor of the Star of Abyssinia. We therefore beg Your Majesty to have full confidence and faith in all the negotiations which Likemoguas Mangascia Ubié will enter upon on our behalf with Your Majesty.

"Being convinced of the good qualities of his character, of his diligence and of his patriotism, as well as of the excellent disposition of mind which he has toward the maintenance of a great friendship with Italy, we may assure Your Majesty that he is in a position and fully able to perform prudently his duty in a manner which should satisfy our two Governments. Oh! very great and magnanimous Friend! We have particularly requested our envoy to refer to Your Majesty these words which confirm our perfect friendship towards you and our interest for your well-being and for the prosperity of Italy. He will renew, from time to time, our best wishes to Your Majesty."

Automobile Show Heralds the Coming of Spring



Apple Blossoms, With Their Promise of the Open Road, Formed the Background for Exhibition of $2,000,000 in 1930 Model Motorcars at Boston's Twenty-eighth Annual Motor Show.

CANADA STARTS GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION

Inauguration Proceedings Take Place in Ottawa—Journal to Be Published

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont. — The Canadian Geographical Society was officially inaugurated here Jan. 17.

At a noon luncheon tendered Sir Francis Younghusband, British explorer, by the directors of the new society, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, presented to J. B. Tyrrell, explorer and honorary president of the Canadian Society, the Daly gold medal for outstanding work in geography.

Sir Francis was made the first honorary member of the society, and in the evening he addressed about 1000 persons on his experiences in Tibet. In introducing the speaker, Dr. Charles Camsell, the president, spoke of the purpose of the Canadian Geographical Society to make Canada better known to Canadians and the world in general.

Officers Congratulated

Greetings, he said, had been received from the Royal Geographical Society, and the sympathetic response from Canadians was most satisfactory. He considered that the society was particularly fortunate in commencing its activities with the presence of such a distinguished guest.

Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, congratulated the officers on the successful launching of such a society which he thought would play an essential part in the future development of the country.

Dr. Bowman also spoke briefly, referring to his pleasure in having been invited to represent the United States on this occasion which was hailed far and wide as of great import, as a molder of high ideals and an inspirer of great achievements. "We shall hope," he said, "that the whole Dominion will join these Canadian scientists in making this one of the leading scientific societies of the world."

To Publish Magazine

The society is to be truly Dominion-wide in scope, the by-laws providing that each province shall be represented on the board of directors.

As one of its major activities in carrying out its purpose the society has arranged to publish a monthly magazine, the Canadian Geographical Journal, which will be devoted to every phase of geography—historical, physical and economic—first of Canada, then of the British Empire and of the other parts of the world in which Canada has special interest. It is the intention to publish articles in this magazine that will be popular in character, easily read, well illustrated and educational to the young as well as informative to the adult. The editorial work will be under the direction and control of a strong editorial committee, with Lawrence J. Burpee as editor-in-chief.

10-Mile Motor Record Made by Australian

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wellington, N. Z.

NORMAN SMITH of Australia bettered the world's automobile straightaway record for 10 miles on North Auckland Beach, Jan. 17. His time was 4m. 2 1-5s., an average speed of 148.637 miles per hour.

Available records say the present record for 10 miles is 4:09:31, an average of 148.409 miles per hour, set by Ralph de Palma at Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 16, 1919.

LITTLE 'PANAMA' TO CARRY WATER TO IDAHO FARMS

70-Mile Canal to Solve Irrigation Problem in Western State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOISE, Ida.—A miniature Panama Canal, 70 miles long, much of it traversing solid lava beds, is being dug in southern Idaho to carry water from the Snake River to thirsty farms that must have it if they are to produce satisfactory crops.

This construction program is on the Gooding irrigation project, a Government undertaking sponsored by and named for the late F. R. Gooding, Senator from Idaho. The new canal is to be completed in time to carry water for the crop season of 1931. Its cost is estimated at about $5,000,000.

The canal is a joint undertaking between the United States Bureau of Reclamation and American Falls Reservoir District No. 2. It is one of the largest earth and rock moving jobs under way in the West and some of the largest excavating machinery ever seen in Idaho is assembled along the canal route. When completed the canal will carry water from the American Falls reservoir The Gooding project of 80,000 acres has suffered repeatedly from shortage. Sufficient water, however, will come through the new canal to reclaim 20,000 acres of additional land from the sagebrush, but the new area will not be brought under cultivation until there is sufficient demand for it.

All but 15 miles of the canal is now under contract. Long stretches of the canal are through solid rock, which is one of the chief reasons for its high cost. A number of heavy earth fills also are required. The four construction companies working on different units are using nine drag-line excavators. Thousands of pounds of dynamite are used to loosen the rock and the huge shovels holding from one cubic yard to seven cubic yards ladle out the blasted pieces. The job does not end with digging the huge ditch, which is about 50 feet wide at the bottom, for southern Idaho has learned that its agricultural success depends upon water conservation. Thus one important task is to prevent seepage along the canals. To achieve this, a mixture of sand and cement is forced into the cracks of the rocks under high pressure to prevent leakage.

One-half of Idaho's population is supported directly or indirectly by irrigation. The irrigation systems of Idaho have added $260,000,000 to the taxable wealth of the State in the form of new farms built up by newcomers.

ARGENTINE LEGATIONS AID FLOW OF MONEY

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Irigoyen has issued a decree arranging for the deposit of gold in Argentine legations abroad in connection with business transactions. The decree at the same time authorizes the local Gold Conversion Office to issue paper money corresponding to the value of the metal deposited, thus releasing a steady flow of money for circulation.

The Government recently released 97,000,000 paper pesos for circulation by a somewhat similar method, when the Conversion Office issued paper money as fast as a short term $24,250,000 loan was subscribed to in London.

DRY SUCCESSES MADE PLAIN BY THOSE AT HEAD

Dr. Doran Tells League of Progress—Says Illicit Still Now Worst Offender

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

DETROIT, Mich.—The Anti-Saloon League of America in sessions which climaxed its convention, heard Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, and James J. Britt, attorney for the Federal Prohibition Bureau, give an account of the progress of dry enforcement as having accomplished probably more for national and social welfare in 10 years than any other similar employment of men and money could have done.

The league also declared by resolution its approval of the enforcement program of President Hoover and its confidence in Dr. Doran, in William D. Mitchell, United States Attorney-General, and in Aaron G. Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General in Charge of Prohibition.

Declaring that diversion of industrial alcohol to beverage purposes has been reduced to less than 3 per cent of the 100,000,000 gallons produced, or one-fifth the estimated diversion three years ago, Dr. Doran said that for every gallon of industrial alcohol diverted, there are at least seven or eight gallons of high proof alcohol produced illicitly from corn sugar, and put on the bootleg market; indicating that there is a field toward which dry forces must devote most energetic attention.

"In other words," he said, "we have driven law breakers out of even the fringe of legitimate commercial enterprise, have pushed them into no man's land where, by their activities they immediately identify themselves as criminals defying law, and can be treated as such."

Urges Continued Action

Dr. Doran urged that dry activity should proceed sensibly with "cool heads and warm feet" against these guerrilla foes of law, and not be led to extremes regarding the permit system for industrial alcohol. Harsh restrictions, he said, would affect honest business or professional men before they would reach the crook, and would not apprehend a single additional gangster or smuggler, nor try a single additional case.

Summarizing the effectiveness of enforcement work, Mr. Britt gave compilations just made to the effect

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Move for Economic Union Is Revived by Five Countries in South America

BY UNITED PRESS

BUENOS AIRES—Agitation looking toward the realization of a 'Southern Economic Union," which in function would somewhat resemble the proposed "United Economic States of Europe," has been revived in the countries which would be included in the movement: Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Economic and political leaders, especially in Chile and Argentina, lately have been conducting a campaign through the medium of the press of both countries for the calling of a congress of representatives of the nations affected to discuss the matter, and, although no definite steps in this direction have yet been taken, it is believed that some action may come during the present year.

Alejandro E. Bunge, statistician of Argentina and widely known as an economist, writing in the Review of Argentine Economies sets forth the following three points which would comprise the program of the proposed union:

"A single customs tariff for foreign goods and for the goods of the five countries themselves; an annual reduction of 20 per cent of the tariff between the five countries themselves so that within four years the customs barriers will have disappeared; customs convention to be of 20 years' duration, renewable after that period."

It has been pointed out that the proposed union comprises an area of 6,016,000 square kilometers and a population which is rapidly growing through continued heavy immigration from Europe. Further, proponents of the movement have shown that this union comprises nations whose potential productivity and diverse resources are almost without measure; that there are virtually no raw materials of either primary or secondary importance to human existence and commercial development which cannot be produced in at least appreciable quantities in this region.

It has been estimated that the fertile regions of Uruguay and Argentina are capable of producing sufficient foodstuffs to maintain a population of more than 100,000,000.

NAVAL SHORT TERM TREATY FAVORED BY POWERS IN LONDON

Black Sea Naval Balance Upset by Soviet Ships

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Istanbul, Turkey

UNANNOUNCED to the Straits Commission, Soviet warships from the Baltic, the superdreadnought Parishkaya-Kommuna and the cruiser Profinpern, traversed the Bosporus Jan. 17 en route to the Black Sea.

No power in the Black Sea possesses a unit equal to the Parishkaya-Kommuna, whose arrival upsets the Black Sea naval balance stipulated by the Lausanne Treaty. The Soviet Union is not a signatory to the treaty and does not recognize the Straits Commission.

Bankers Agree to Float Issue of Reich Bonds

France to Get Two-Thirds of $300,000,000—Americans Back Loan

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE — The agreement reached Jan. 17 between the creditor powers and Germany for mobilization of $300,000,000 of the German debt may be regarded as the crowning achievement of the second Hague conference on the Young plan.

Nothing but the combined action of the great banking interests of the world could have brought this transaction to a successful conclusion and foremost among these interests is the house of Morgan, which has taken over a considerable part of the loan to be floated by the Bank of International Settlements. Thus it is hoped 40 per cent of the loan will be floated in the United States and the rest will be taken up by Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden and other European countries.

Details of the loan are not yet known. The rate of interest at which it is to be issued remains to be settled since it is guaranteed in the first instance by the French and German Governments. It is hoped it may be issued at 5½ per cent. Two-thirds of the loan is to go to France as the first slice of its share of German unconditional annuities while Germany is to receive 400,000,000 marks on account of its railways and post office.

Internal Loan Deferred

The Reich at the same time gives a pledge that it will not take up any external long-time loan until the first of October, 1930, and that if the International Bank declares it impossible to float an international loan until Oct. 1, this renunciation will be extended until April, 1931. A German short-time loan is not ruled out.

André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, declared there could be no Young plan without mobilization of part of the German debt. He made this the first condition for the successful working of the plan. But unless American bankers had given their action would have been impossible. Confidence shown by American financiers in the possibility of the flotation of this loan at a reasonable rate of interest is considered by observers here as gratifying proof not only of

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Discussion at Conference Planned to Be Practical, Not Theoretical

SITUATION UNTIL 1936 WOULD BE STABILIZED

Difficult Controversial Issues Would Have Benefit of More Mature Consideration

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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LONDON — A short-term treaty, running only until 1936, based on the realities of the present political situation instead of a theoretical discussion on parities and ratios, is likely to furnish a satisfactory ground of agreement at the London naval conference, it is learned from the highest official authority by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

A short treaty instead of a longer indefinite commitment and based partly on security, derived by all nations from the Kellogg pact, is believed to be the proposal initiated through British-American authorities and approved by the three other powers. Under the short-term plan, which would be reviewed by another conference in 1935 or 1936, it would be necessary only to settle the five naval programs covering merely a few years.

The purpose of such programs would be to satisfy each of the five powers concerned that it is securing adequate means for its own defense and would not be endangered by the excessive strength alloted to the others. Presumably such programs would be based on the minimum defense estimate furnitshed by each power and government and somewhat by naval programs already contemplated for the next six years.

The real importance of a short-term agreement is that it brings the discussion down from the realm of the theoretical to the practical. For example, it replaces abstract theories such as the Italian demand for parity with Great Britain by the concrete fact of the prospective building in the next six years.

"Lofty Talk" Eliminated

Lofty talk of the ultimate needs of this country or the rightful international position of that country would be eliminated. The naval situation may then be discussed frankly at London, not in the light of hypothetical dangers which may arise in the indefinite future, but in view of the existing political situation and the developments that are likely to occur within the next few years.

No delegation would be asked to settle the infinitely difficult question of what proportion their fleet should bear permanently to the fleet of some other power. Further, the question is whether the existing political situation is not secure enough for safety in the next six years to permit of a mutual agreement on stipulated tonnage and power. Matters of national prestige, abstract discussion and parities and ratios and all speculations as to the future would be left out.

Nations would merely be asked, what is the minimum they can offer for the next six years. As far as battleships are concerned, this probably means a naval holiday and abstention from all construction until 1936. All the delegations are prepared to go thus far and the American technicians do not deny their attributed willingness to reduce the capital ship fleet immediately from the present 18 to 15 vessels if Great Britain follows suit. This cut will save a sizeable upkeep charge. Also, if the method of securing a naval holiday is by the advancing an arbitrary definition of the life of a battleship from 20 to 25 years, a real permanent plan would have been achieved for the replacement program would thus be continuously deferred by five-year installments.

Auxiliary Craft More Complicated

On auxiliary craft, the argument is more complicated, but if nations, with the confidence in one another which the signing of a treaty implies, agree to stick to their minimum requirements until 1936, a real gain will have been achieved. For a race in building would probably be averted thereby and any fantastic building schemes based on the hypothetical strength of an opponent eliminated.

The short-term agreement proposal thus gets round the academic claims advanced by France and Italy, and, in a certain measure, Japan. Any attempt to discuss these demands, it is felt, might lead to the failure of the conference, but the authorities unite in thinking that a short-term, concrete treaty offers an attractive middle way. Of course, the elaborate millennial hopes aroused during Ramsay MacDonald's visit to the United States would not be realized on paper. But in reality a very substantial advance would be made, far superior to the high-sounding declarations which are not worth the parchment they are written on.

President Hoover has indicated his sympathy with a short-term agreement in the battleship problem, believing that much can happen in six years to improve the international situation and perhaps to render capital ship replacement unnecessary. It is felt in the American delegation that similar arguments may apply to the other categories of ships.

Added Confidence and Trust

It is also felt in London that the added confidence and trust which the 1930 agreement would engender will pave the way for greater steps when political verities render them pos-

A Football Game in Animal Town

is an event of importance when pictured and told as it will be on the Children's Page

Monday

sible. The Kellogg pact, it is said, will be stressed by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson as a powerful guarantee to the security of all nations and the chief factor in stabilizing the situation in the next six years.

The encouraging fact is cited that the short-term agreement is said to meet with the complete approval of the British Conservative and Liberal parties and has even been urged publicly by Viscount Bridgeman, former First Lord of the Admiralty. Similar support is believed to be forthcoming in the right wing of the United States. Everybody in London welcomes the opportunity to leave the theoretical behind and advance on practical grounds.

U. S. Delegates See Premier; Italy's Goal Is Reduction; Canada Aims to Assist

LONDON (AP)—The full American delegation to the Naval Disarmament Conference, headed by Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, was received by Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, at 10 Downing Street on Jan. 18. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to Great Britain, who is a delegate himself, accompanied the party to the Premier's official residence for their formal visit. Mr. Stimson had had a three-hour talk with the Prime Minister on the previous day.

The meeting developed into something more than a formal call, as it lasted for an hour and a quarter, during which the entire American delegation for the first time conferred with the entire British delegation.

Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of State, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, both members of the British naval delegation, remained through only part of the meeting.

It was stated authoritatively that the Anglo-American discussions were entirely general in their nature, technical problems not being touched upon. The chief subject of conversation was concerned with the obstacles which must be met by the conference in its first proceedings.

The pressure of duties in the final rush of preparations became so heavy that most of the officials concerned cancelled the week-end plans previously prepared in order to hold themselves in readiness for immediate call. Mr. MacDonald abandoned the plan to spend Sunday resting at Chequers in anticapation of the double burden of the naval conference and Parliament both opening the same day.

Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, calling on Mr. MacDonald, said that Italy would strive not only for naval limitation, but reduction. "Limitation," he said, "might mean limitation at even a higher level than prevailed now."

He expressed his satisfaction at meeting Great Britain's Labor Premier. He repeated Italy's program at the forthcoming naval conference and expressed the hope that the conference would reach a solution satisfactory to all and advantageous to peace.

Reijiro Wakatsuki, head of the Japanese delegation, visited the Ritz Hotel and paid his respects formally to Mr. Stimson. The Japanese delegation head and the American Secretary of State conferred at length in Washington prior to the sailing of the Japanese delegation for England.

"Our aim is to be as helpful as we can to those who have to bear the burden," said Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of Defense and chief Canadian delegate to the five-power conference, on his arrival in London.

Right of Petition Upheld by Twohig

Gaspar G. Bacon's bill to do away with special legislation was characized by James J. Twohig, Representative from Boston, before the House of Representatives, as an effort to abridge the right of free petition which Massachusetts citizens have enjoyed for nearly 150 years. Mr. Twohig also presented evidence that the legislative sessions were, in many cases, too short, rather than too long, as inferred by the president of the Senate.

The time-honored privilege of the layman, Mr. Twohig said, had been too highly esteemed to pass it off lightly. He asserted that Mr. Bacon had been practically alone in his efforts to put through his bill on special legislation.

On a voice vote the bill was passed to a third reading but it was discovered that there was not a quorum present. An attempt to secure one failed and the session was adjourned.

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CURLEY OFFERS TO GIVE UP POST FOR BIGGER CITY

Names Distinguished Citizens to Study Plans for Greater Boston

Some plan for formation of a metropolitan Boston which will knit closer the individual communities now on the edge of the city limits is to be drafted by a special committee initiated by Mayor Curley.

The group is composed of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology professors, Boston newspaper editors and a number of prominent citizens.

Mayor Curley, in calling the group together to consider his metropolitan city plan, announced that he regards the step as so vital that he will be willing to rush it to completion even if the attendant administration changes automatically put him out of office.

Gives It Free Rein

The Mayor "divorced" himself from the committee, declaring that he wishes to give it a free rein to speedily outline a method under which the benefits of one large city can be obtained and still preserve the individuality of the communities which would be a part of it. The committee has Joseph H. Beale, professor at the Harvard Law School, as its chairman. Its secretary is Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, of the municipal Planning Board. The group will have rooms in the Planning Board offices.

Boston, Mayor Curley declared, is not properly represented by a corporate boundary which includes only 800,000 persons. A city of this size, he said, cannot finance tunnels, subways, highways, parkways and other improvements which are a direct benefit to the adjacent communities. A heavy levy on down-town property, he said, cannot continue when the movement of industry shows a strong trend toward suburban towns.

The development of an administrative system comparable to the needs of the Boston area is necessary to continue the maritime and industrial development of the city, Mayor Curley declared.

Tentative Plan Revealed

A tentative plan for the formation of metropolitan Boston was outlined by Wilfred J. Doyle, city clerk, was read to the committee by the Mayor.

Under Mr. Doyle's plan, the boundaries of the city would be those of the metropolitan area as defined by the state census and shown on the Boston Chamber of Commerce plan. The area would be governed by a metropolitan council of nine members, four elected from what now is the city of Boston, and the others elected from five other geographical districts of about 200,000 population each.

The metropolitan council, under this plan, would take over water sewerage, highways, parks and other municipal activities, including police and fire departments, would take over existing state-owned or district-owned property as well as the debts upon such properties, and function as the district government. The suggestion was made that a two-thirds vote would be necessary for any action, thereby eliminating any chance that Boston would control the council.

Fund to Be Collected for Officer's Family

Collection of a fund for the wife and four children of James J. Troy, Boston patrolman who was shot and killed in the line of duty, has been authorized by the police department. At the request of Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, the fiscal arrangements have been placed in charge of A. C. Ratshesky, president of the United States Trust Company.

Mr. Ratshesky, who has taken charge of similar funds for the Police Department, will receive contributions addressed to him at 30 Court Street, Boston. As soon as the contributions reach sufficient proportions, he will name a committee to consider the best manner of administering the fund for the family.

In appealing to individuals, corporations and organizations for voluntary contributions to the fund, Mr. Wilson emphasizes that the widow and children of the patrolman are in straitened circumstances. The police officer, he declares, was one of the best and most courageous in the department.

EXTRA CRUISES ANNOUNCED

Plans for two extra 16-day cruises to the West Indies are announced by the United States Lines through W. A. McIsaac, general passenger agent. All passages on the regular scheduled cruise by the Republic on Jan. 28 have been booked, necessitating the two extra sailings, which are planned for Feb. 15 and March 6 on the same steamer. Mr. McIsaac also announced that the Leviathan, flagship of the United States Lines fleet, which has been in New York undergoing minor repairs, will sail for Boston about Feb. 15 to be drydocked at South Boston for its semiannual overhauling.

Trade Leaders Predict Boom in New England

That New England is the best-organized section in the United States to carry out President Hoover's prosperity program and that the important thing is for communities to see their responsibility in the matter was the consensus at a meeting of the presidents of Chambers of Commerce in New England's leading industrial cities called Jan. 17 by the committee on community development of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler.

The meeting, planned to devise ways of promoting stability of employment in New England communities, was conducted along the lines recommended by the recent conference held by President Hoover and by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The executives of the 31 communities who attended represented 45 per cent of the wage earners of New England, and manufacturing communities turning out upward of $3,000,000,000 in finished goods, or nearly half the output of the section.

John F. Tinsley of Worcester, chairman of the committee, called on Gov. Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Clifford Anderson of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Dudley Harnum, executive vice-president of the New England Council; Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Company; Sanford Stoddard of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, Charles G. Morris of the New Haven chamber and Maj. F. J. Hillman of the Springfield chamber, each of whom presented facts indicative of the upward trend of business and justifying expectation of at least a normal year in 1930.

Reference was made to the construction and improvement programs of great magnitude announced by public utility and transportation companies, which are expected to be in full swing by spring, and emphasis was placed on the need in the meantime of each community undertaking feasible projects at once in order to sustain employment and purchasing power.

The sense of the meeting, following discussion of different proposals, appeared to consolidate about a resolution presented by Mr. Stoddard. It read:

"Resolved: That the New England Chambers of Commerce represented by their presidents or other officers in conference with the Committee on Community Development of the New England Council in Boston, January 17, will consider carefully the suggestions made for promoting business stability by Chambers of Commerce in individual New England communities, and will undertake promptly such activities as seem best suited to maintain local employment. We urge all Chambers of Commerce in New England not present at this conference to do likewise at the earliest possible date, and recommend that the Committee on Community Development of the New England Council continue to develop ways andn means of promoting business stability in the communities of New England in co-operation with New England Chambers of Commerce."

INNER HARBOR CHART OF BOSTON REVISED

Boston Inner Harbor chart No. 248 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has appeared in a new and completely revised edition, according to Lieut.-Commander R. F. Luce, in charge of that service's Boston office at 92 State Street. Its chart shows on a detailed scale, the area inside Governor's Island, from Everett and Chelsea on the north to South Boston on the south.

The present revision has been a most extensive one, not only of the water areas but of the land areas as well. In down-town Boston, the Back Bay section, and the immediately adjacent cities to the north, the street and water front plans have been redrawn to show many important changes. The chart conforms to the latest information obtainable from the local, state, and municipal planning boards and engineering organizations.

PROBATE COURT ALLOWS WILL

TAUNTON, Mass. (AP)—Judge Mayhew R. Hitch today filed a decree in probate court allowing the will of Isaac Hicks, Westport farmer, which included a bequest of $80,000 to the New Bedford branch of the Salvation Army.

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World Liquor Men Plan Millions to Make United States Again Wet

Horace B. Taft Warns People of Propaganda to Defeat State Enforcement Laws—Declares Interests Have Made Boasts Openly

How the liquor "trade" of the world, waging a losing campaign, financed by enormous sums and carried on through subtle and pervasive propaganda, is making its chief objective the destruction of prohibition in the United States, was told by Horace B. Taft, headmaster of the Taft School, Watertown, Conn., in an address at a luncheon, given today by the Law Enforcement League in Boston.

Dr. Taft, a brother of William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, said that the steadily increasing proofs of the soundness of the prohibition law, in spite of extremists who deny its benefits on insufficient evidence, are such as to show liquor interests elsewhere that they must crush this law or its influence will count heavily against their continued operations.

Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, executive officer of the Massachusetts state police, stated that, judging by his experience, repeal of the state enforcement act would be a serious check upon enforcement in this State. "It is my belief," he said, "that the present law, because of its vital relation to the Eighteenth Amendment, should be kept on the statutes."

The luncheon was sponsored by Massachusetts men in favor of the state enforcement law, and the luncheon committee included leaders in law, business, education, journalism and religion. Arthur Perry, active in the investment field, presided. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former editor of the Boston Herald; Judge Frederick P. Cabot, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery were among the guests.

Why for Amendment

Dr. Taft declared that he has been won over to prohibition as the means best adapted to grappling with the liquor problem, because a careful study has convinced him of the substantial social, economic and intellectual gains that have come to the United States through the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I am not a fanatic on this subject," Dr. Taft said. "I have never been, except for the law, a total abstainer. A study of the subject, however, has brought home to me more and more the existence of a great world movement against alcohol as a beverage.

"The whole liquor, wine, and beer interest of the world is organized and is fighting with its back to the wall, with enormous financial resources, against the rising tide of temperance, of prohibition, of local option or whatever form the upward movement takes.

Quoting the words of a president of the International League of the Adversaries of Prohibition, as reported in the Associated Press, Dr. Taft said that this executive, a native of France, declared, "We have 100,000,000 people behind us and untold millions of dollars which we will spend in the merciless fight to destroy prohibition in the United States."

"A French commission," Dr. Taft continued, "in accounting for the expenditure of great sums of money, claimed a share in the wet victories in Canada and stated that wherever the fight was on in any country, there they would be with their money.

"The German beer men in convention announced their intention to free America.

"Canadian whisky and beer men paid tremendous sums into the campaign chests in Canadian campaigns and they and their English brethren are awake to the dire consequences of a dry victory in America.

Voters Should Know Truth

"Here is a great corrupting power proposing to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to do it with money. I wish we could bring home to every voter a realization of this situation and of the motive power behind this prodigious propaganda."

Reviewing the progress made in the movement against alcohol, Dr. Taft said:

"We are no longer discussing the question whether alcoholic drink is good, but merely whether this method or that is the best for reducing it. We no longer hear of the saloon as the poor man's club. The saloon has no friends left."

Calling the campaign waged against the Eighteenth Amendment after its adoption "without parallel" for "ruthless disregard of fairness and truth and of the claims of good citizenship," Dr. Taft said that "every good result of prohibition has been belittled, every failure or evil result has been magnified, every effort has been made to frustrate the enforcement of the law, and such an effort, if successful, has brought jubilation."

In the face of this propaganda, the law has produced benefits amounting to billions of dollars and impossible to measure in terms of social improvement, Dr. Taft said. Speaking of enforcement in relation to these benefits, he said:

"How can any sane man call it a total failure? It is a great solid fact, testified to by practical men, many of them on the wet side, which cannot be disproved by all the speakeasies in the world."

Prohibition Here to Stay

Prohibition is here to stay, Dr. Taft said, in spite of wet fanatics who do not see beyond their own limited circles; the women have gained too much in the home ever to give up the law which has benefited them and their families; a moral gain of the first magnitude is seen by them to be connected with the economic advance.

Pointing out the futility of wet efforts to break down this national consciousness by repealing state enforcement laws, Dr. Taft said:

"The wets can agree on no substitute, and no considerable part of them offer a substitute which is not abhorrent to the people of the United States as a body, or has not been tried and found wanting. Much is made of the Canadian experiment.

"You may be sure that no experiment will be tried in this country which puts the Government in the liquor business, or which doubles the consumption of hard liquor and beer every few years, or, worst of all, which links in a way the terrible consequences of which have yet to be reckoned by the Canadian people, the Government, and the most selfish and corrupting business in the world."

Quoting a statement made at a meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association in Ohio, Dr. Taft stated that profit, not social welfare, is the aim of liquor interests. "Nickels expended in treats to boys now," said the statement, "will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed."

Dr. Taft made clear that he was not disregarding the numbers or questioning the earnestness of the great body of wet voters and the wet press, but that many of them are misled by paid propaganda.

Research on Thrift in State Revealed

"Meeting emergencies with Thrift," was discussed by D. S. Sylvester, executive manager of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, at a Thrift Week meeting, Jan. 17, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The session was under the auspices of the association and the research departments of Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Mr. Sylvester outlined the value of applying research to social problems to find the cause. Mutual savings banks, established in Boston 113 years ago, as philanthropic institutions, he said now number 196 in the State of Massachusetts, with more than $2,000,000,000 on deposit, and more than three-quarters of the population of Massachusetts depositing, yet the average account is only $600. These banks mean to encourage thrift and be of service to the public by building up reserve funds for them to use in time of distress.

Co-operative social research by Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, has brought forth much light on the social problem, it was shown at the meeting, and charts were displayed and explained by graduate students as to the causes of breakdowns of family income. Unemployment was one of the most important factors. The students made a survey of the records covering the 10-year period during the course of their training to serve as "social accountants."

The students come from all parts of the United States to Simmons College on fellowships given annually by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and by the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts. Their survey involved examinations of records of nearly 1800 persons or families who required relief from Boston's social organization over 10 years.

Families with incomes of less than $35 a week find it practically impossible to save; about half of four main classes of clients applying for relief did so because they could not get credit; nearly half of the elderly clients of city overseers were once moderately situated financially or were well off, showing that they were unable to, or did not, save. These were only a few of the points brought out by the charts.

Providence Seeks Rail Link to West

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at a conference here Jan. 18 with a Chamber of Commerce sub-committee sponsoring completion of the Southern New England Railroad, were warned by speakers that they must expect a shrinkage in revenues by economic losses if they continue to maintain a rail monopoly in this state and to oppose the trunk line project. Prof. William Z. Ripley, Harvard economist, was one of the spokesmen for the Providence group.

The conference was requested by the chamber sub-commitee in an effort to learn whether the New Haven will co-operate in the project to provide the port of Providence with trunk line connections, linking Narragansett Bay with the Canadian and western carriers.

The visiting railroad delegation, headed by Edward G. Buckland, chairman of the next board, was presented at the conference with facts tending to prove that there can be little port development here unless trunk line connections are acquired.

NEW COASTWISE SERVICE

Extension of the coastwise gulf service to include the port of Boston which was recently put into effect by Moore and McCormack, agents of the Commercial Steamship Lines, has been augmented by the purchase of a Shipping Board steamer, formerly the Lake Elk Water, is annnounced. Weekly sailings from Boston to New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa, are being provided by this line, and the new vessel is to be named the Commercial Bostonian in recognition of the support given the service by New England industry.

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BankDepositMachine Termed Branch Office

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Oral arguments were presented in Superior Court before Judge Carl B. Foster today on a motion for a temporary injunction seeking to restrain the Congress Bank & Trust Company of this city from using machines as depositories for Christmas club funds.

The case was taken under advisement by Judge Foster. John H. King, Assistant Attorney-General, in his arguments on the motion for the injunction contended that the use of the machines in which deposits from 25 cents to $5 could be made, constituted a violation of a State statute prohibiting branch banking. He told the court that these machines have been installed by the Congress Bank in about 30 neighborhood drug stores in this city and its vicinity. He charged that the installation of the machines amounted to the establishment by the Congress Bank of branch offices.

Omar Platt, representing the bank, described the machines as a convenient, inexpensive method for persons living at a distance from the bank for making small deposits. He held that the installation of the machines did not amount to the establishment of a branch office by the bank, since the machines performed only an isolated operation incidental to banking.

TELEPHONE WORKERS ELECT

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Henry B. McKeon was re-elected president of the Telephone Workers' Credit Union of New Hampshire for the ninth consecutive term at the annual meeting here. Edgar A. Tapley of Concord was elected first vice-president; Alfred White of Plymouth, second vice-president; Mary Cushing of Manchester, third vice-president, and Gerald Bean of Manchester, secretary and treasurer.

OFFICERS TO AID BLIND NAMED

The Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interest of the Adult Blind re-elected Judge Frederick P. Cabot president at their annual meeting at the Twentieth Century Club. Other officers elected included Miss Helen Keller, honorary vice-president; Miss Lucy Wright and R. Ammi Cutter, vice-presidents; Edward E. Allen, recording secretary; F. M. Andrews Jr., corresponding secretary; W. L. Stoddard, treasurer.

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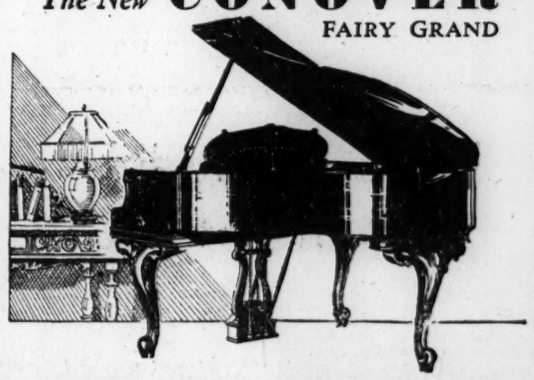

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SENATE REPEAL MOVE THOUGHT SUBTLE ATTACK

Futile in Itself, Might Cover Dry Assault on Hoover Reform Plans

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The issue that is being stirred up in the Senate over a resolution offered by John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, calling for the flat repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, throws an illuminating light on the undersurface prohibition situation in Congress.

Both chambers of Congress are overwhelmingly dry. This resolution has been offered repeatedly in the past; Mr. Blaine is himself the author of two or more in other sessions. Then, as now, he and the other wets who have introduced such proposals did so for political purposes. They were expected to do so, and they lived up to expectations.

Whatever the effect in their home districts and states in Congress the resolutions were viewed as so much printed paper. They were "referred to committee" and forgotten even before the chair finished uttering the words. Never in the 10 years that prohibition has been under discussion in Congress has a committee ever given a moment's consideration to such a proposal.

Blaine "Makes a Play"

On Jan. 16, as part of an organized wet demonstration in both Houses on the anniversary of the first decade of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Blaine reintroduced his repeal resolution. In the past he has always offered it when the congressional session began. But this session he delayed doing so with the idea of "making a play" on the anniversary.

He achieved his purpose. Whereas on any other day the fact that he had offered such a resolution would have either gone by unnoticed or received only meager attention, on this occasion it was widely heralded. Again, however important it may have been made to appear to the outside world, in Washington it was received with the usual indifference. It was politics—and that's a game everyone plays here.

But there was a difference this time. A difference that made itself manifest after some of the politicians got to thinking things over, particularly the coming elections, in which many of them must face skeptical constituencies. It occurred to some of the Senators that instead of just serving one Senator, the resolution could be made to serve every one. So it was suggested that it might be a most excellent idea actually to bring the resolution to a vote.

Both Stood to Gain

Wet and dry, it was pointed out, stood only to gain by the plan. The former could delay prohibition, stressing the inadequacies of enforcement; the latter could gallantly assert their fealty and defend their cause. Particularly helpful, it was emphasized, would such an opportunity be to those dry Southern senators who supported the wet Democratic presidential candidate in 1928 and as a result are facing sharp fights in their states for re-election this year.

And amid all the furore and confusion that a protracted debate on such a resolution would inevitably produce the real and vital questions of enforcement, now in concrete proposals before Congress, would be certain to be obscured and embarrassed. This does not necessarily mean that they would be shelved, or that this is the purpose of the maneuver thus reported; but that there are certain dry Senators who would use the opportunity of a debate on the repeal resolution to oppose it, and then having made a safe record on this issue, attack the various law enforcement reform projects, there can be no doubt.

There is every evidence that this is the real background of the suddenly burgeoning movement to force the repeal resolution to a vote. There can be no other explanation. Congress has never been drier. In the House the wets, although numerically a smal group, but still stronger than the wets in the Senate, have not even thought seriously enough of the proposal this session to so far even go through the gesture of introducing it. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, discussing the matter, expressed the serious view that the measure would not get over "eight or 10" votes if it comes to a count in the Senate.

It is politics pure and simple. That it helps the dry cause there is much reason to doubt.

DRY SUCCESSES MADE PLAIN BY THOSE AT HEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

that, in 10 years under the Eighteenth Amendment federal enforcement officers and Department of Justice officials have obtained 350,000 convictions for dry-law violations, resulting in fines amounting to more than $57,000,000 and jail or prison sentences aggregating more than 34,000 years. Two hundred and forty-five thousand illicit stills have been put out of operation, 22,000 padlock injunctions obtained, 45,000 automobiles and 14,000 boats seized.

All this has been done, he emphasized, with an average of 1800 federal prohibition agents or only one to every 2000 square miles of territory and with appropriations averaging $8,800,000 annually. In return, prohibition enforcement has turned into the United States Treasury more than $50,000,000 of fines and forfeitures during the 10 years, equal to considerably more than half the total appropriations for prohibition work during that time.

Sees Eventual Success

"While complete enforcement," he said, "has not been attained, yet so overwhelming have been the results achieved with such a small force and equipment that I am convinced that when enforcement activities are organized on a sufficiently large scale, with necessary men and means, prohibition can be as well enforced as any other law, and under the leadership of President Hoover I believe this will be done."

He stressed the importance of training courses which the bureau has established for dry agents to school them in methods of action, law of searches and seizures, rights of individuals and care in use of arms. Instead of these agents being reckless slayers, and instead of liquor law enforcement having cost 1300 lives, as has been represented by some sources, he said, facts are that in federal enforcement only 206 persons have been killed, 58 of these being prohibition agents enforcing the law while 148 other agents were seriously injured and all the other persons were shot in self-defense, or by accident or misadventure.

On this point Dr. Doran told the convention that, gauged by experience abroad the toll of 30,000 fatalities from use of automobiles in the United States in a given period would be 150,000 if the legalized liquor traffic still existed. "In view of this," he said, "it would seem there is unwarranted concern over the men who have unfortunately lost their lives in resisting officers while in defiant violation of the law."

What League Stands For

Edward B. Dunford, attorney for the league, said:

"The Anti-Saloon League is neither dictator nor detective, but is the organized determination of millions of Americans to solve social problems growing out of beverage intoxicants. It does not attempt to usurp governmental functions, nor do work of public officials, but operates by the formation of public opinion to achieve the enforcement of law through constituted authorities."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U., in urging to "give prohibition a chance," likened the dry law to a 10-year-old boy—"He has in him wonderful possibilities. He needs care and guidance, good food and an education."

She reported nearly 225,000 names enrolled in youth's roll call of the W. C. T. U. pledge of law observance by young men and women from 14 to 30.

Resolutions adopted by the convention petition Congress to provide whatever men and money may be necessary to secure effective enforcement of the prohibition law, insist this law should be administered by its friends, favor passage of such legislation as President Hoover may decide to be necessary to obtain better observance and enforcement and assert that the Anti-Saloon League, rather than having neared the end of its usefulness, must and will be long continued in the future.

Another resolution urged that an adequate program of publicity education by the Government be carried out, following up the beginning already made. "The evil effects of alcoholism," it said, "should be emphasized by posters, bulletins, leaflets and press articles prepared by highly qualified experts. Methods employed by agricultural and health departments of the Government to give information and issue warnings can be used most effectively by the prohibition department. Young people especially should be given the facts of the traffic in intoxicating liquor."

Appeals to Carry On

The convention reffirmed its position on the question of referenda to the effect that "temperance forces should not be diverted from the main issues in any election, the so-called wet and dry referenda which are without authority, legally futile and can have no binding effect. In such state referenda as have to do with laws or state constitutional provisions which have a legal and binding effect, the temperance forces should take active part."

Resolutions further called upon drys to assure the President of "hearty support in carrying out his declared determination to maintain the Constitution and laws." It expressed "high appreciation" of the record of Dr. Doran, and observed "with much satisfaction the firm and sane manner in which William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, is dealing with the intricate problems of prohibition enforcement."

Referring to the wet press, it was said: "Certain metropolitan newspapers have from the very beginning led in the circulation of defeatist propaganda not only denouncing law (which they have legal right to do), but attacking government officials because they were faithfully trying to enforce law, with however not one word of condemnation for bootleggers, rum-runners or hijackers, or for that social element which inconsistently, and foolishly, flaunts its defiance of that particular law. Many of these papers have not simply fought the prohibition law, but have been traitors to the fundamental elements of constitutional government, criticizing government officials in discharge of their duty."

Participation of youth in the dry movement was again exemplified when four young orators from among student delegations delivered to the convention orations which won prizes in their home states. These were Kenneth Marshall, Eastern Kentucky Normal College; William Smith, Center College, Kentucky; Clifford H. Phillips, Grand Island College, Nebraska, and Theodore R. M. Howard, Union College, Nebraska, the last a Negro boy who dwelt upon the emancipation of his race from the effects of alcohol by the Eighteenth Amendment.

More Civic Officials Convicted in Indiana

HAMMOND, Ind. (AP)—Raleigh P. Hale, Mayor; James W. Regan, chief of police, and 13 others of East Chicago, including one woman, were convicted in Federal District Court Jan. 17 on charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law.

The convictions represented another chapter in the Government's extensive campaign to clean out what it charged were widespread wholesale violations of liquor laws in the Calument district, which includes the Indiana cities of Gary, East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting and Crown Point. Gambling and vice under the protection of officials resulted from the liquor law violations, the Government charged.

The trial was the third growing out of the northern Indiana investigation. Weaving in and out of the evidence presented by government prosecutors to both the special grand and trial juries, was the trail of gangland and the liquor racket.

In the first trial—involving Gary police officers—three defendants were convicted, six acquitted and the jury disagreed as to eight others.

The second list of indictments also hinged upon liquor conspiracy of Gary officials—resulting from the seizing of a shipment of Canadian ale. The docket was cleared of these charges, however, when the Government nolle-prossed the cases.

Thomas W. Slick, Federal Judge, set Feb. 15 to hear a motion for a new trial and sentencing. The maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000.

E. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league announced that a total of approximately $95,000 has been reached in subscriptions to the Wayne B. Wheeler memorial fund for dry education which, when continued annually on a five-year basis as pledged, means nearly one-third of the $1,500,000 goal.

Michigan to Halt Border Rumrunning at Any Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—"The rumrunner must be stopped at any cost!"

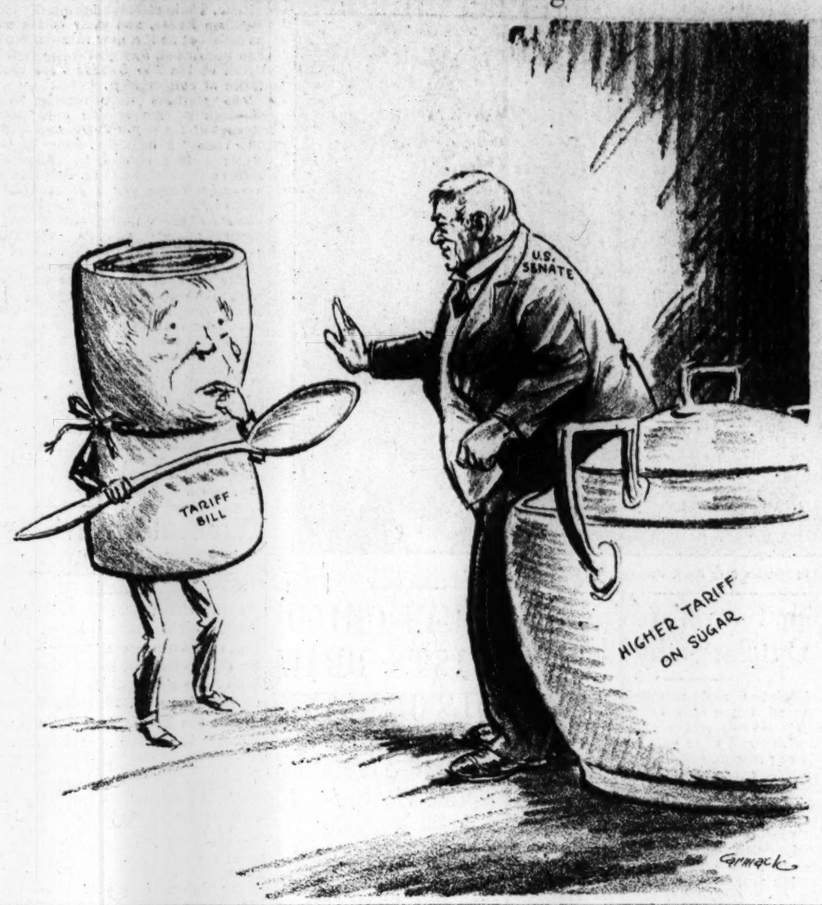
That is the edict of Oscar G. Olander, Michigan commissioner of public safety. He has the backing of Gov. Fred W. Green in an intensified warfare on prohibition law violators, particularly the "runners" who ply their traffic between Detroit and Chicago.

Mr. Green has agreed to place before the state administrative board Monday a request that the state police be furnished with a small fleet of high-powered cars armed with machine guns and tear-gas bombs to combat the Chicago-Detroit runners. In addition to new equipment for the state police, costing $17,450, the commissioner also requested $10,000 with which to organize a police training school at East Lansing.

Simultaneously with Mr. Olander's letter to Mr. Green was one written by the Governor to Wilbur M. Brucker, Attorney-General of Michigan, instructing the State's legal department to proceed with dispatch against all public officials who are not enforcing the provisions of the new Cuthbertson liquor law. In an interview with the Governor, Arthur D. Wood, commissioner of pardons and paroles, charged that the Cuthbertson statute was not being enforced.

The Governor wrote: "Will you kindly proceed to a careful investigation of this matter, and if there are any officers—regardless of their high position—who are attempting to avoid the enforcement of this statute, I wish you would proceed with dispatch against them."

'No—You've Had Enough!'



Oil Land Enriches University of Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex.—Production of oil on 2,000,000 acres of west Texas formerly valued at 50 cents an acre, has stored up for the University of Texas a permanent fund which at the end of 1929 amounted to $13,877,519, according to official figures. The interest from this fundn, averaging 3.55 per cent, is being used for a huge building expansion program. The highest income for one month in 1929 was in January, which yielded $268,579 in oil royalties.

If protests had been heeded in 1876 and 1883 the university today would not have this permanent fund. Under a law passed in 1854 the university was to receive 1000 acres, presumably in the rich agricultural district of central Texas, for each mile of railroad built. When this law was repealed in 1876 the university had to its credit 1,750,000 acres.

Instead of granting the land in central Texas, the Legislature carved a block out of west Texas desert and waste land and presented it to the institution. For years friends of the university protested against this action, stating that it would leave the university poverty striken. Then oil was struck, and now the lands are among the most valuable in Texas.

MOVIES AND DANCING AID SOBRIETY, IS CLAIM

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Movies and dancing are to a large measure responsible for the marked diminution in drunkenness which has taken place in recent years, it was stated by Bertram C. Brough, a Staffordshire magistrate, before the Royal Commission on Licensing. Such drunkenness as existed was among the older, not the younger, generation. Dancing and cinemas exercised the greater attraction, and when these closed at night the public houses were closed, too.

WORLD GOVERNMENTS INVITED TO CHICAGO

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department, on Jan. 16, instructed its diplomatic representatives abroad to extend invitations to the governments of the world to participate in the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933.

The action was taken in pursuance of the President's proclamation of Nov. 6, which invited the nations of the world to participate in the fair.

DEPORTATION CANCELED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Officials of the Interior Department told newspapermen Jan. 16 that President Portes Gil had instructed them to cancel the order for deportation of Prince Antonio Pignatelli. The Prince has convinced the Government that he did not sell archives of his ancestor, Hernando Cortes, conqueror of the Aztecs, to American millionaires and museums, as has been charged. He said that he presented a few of the records to friends in the United States.

Big Island in Niagara River Boomed for New Manhattan

Residents Expect Town's Population to Grow From 800 to 50,000 in Decade—Demand Survey by Expert City Planners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Expecting that their island township in the Niagara River, between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, will grow from a county area of 800 to a city or 50,000 within the next decade, members of the Grand Island town board have engaged Thomas Adams, director of the Regional Plan for New York and Its Environs, to map a comprehensive survey for the island. Mr. Adams has just made a preliminary inspection tour of the area and has conferred with Niagara Frontier Planning Association officials.

Mr. Adams declared he envisaged tremendous possibilities for development as soon as the two proposed bridges to Grand Island are authorized by the New York State Legislature and completed. The island is, he said, with its 18,000 acres, two-sevenths larger than Manhattan.

Unique opportunities are offered the planners, inasmuch as no urban development has begun there as yet, and they will be left with a free hand to lay out residential, park and industrial areas according to latest theories. Haphazard growth of the future city will be made impossible. High-speed highways, with no intersections at grade, are proposed, along with parkways beside the river channel. Industry will be located so that the prevailing winds never will blow the smoke and dusts into the parks and residential sections.

Thousands of residents of Niagara Falls and Buffalo are expected to migrate to the new area when it is made accessible by the bridges. Lying on a direct line between the two chief cities of the Niagara Frontier, it also will attract many tourists. State parks already have been laid out at each end, and there is talk of a United States seadrome opposite Buffalo's north harbor.

Mr. Adams is an associate with George C. Diehl, Inc., of Buffalo, in the planning project. Mr. Diehl is the engineer who has the contract for the bridge plans just completed this month.

Yarra Tunnel to Aid Melbourne's Suburbs

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans for the construction of a $2,500,000 tunnel under the River Yarra, to provide a shorter traffic route to Melbourne, are being prepared for the City Council of Williamstown, one of Melbourne's chief maritime suburbs.

Failing the co-operation of Melbourne and other public bodies Williamstown would go on with the scheme itself, provided the State Parliament grants the necessary authority to borrow the money.

Preliminary plans provide for a tunnel 500 feet long, with a diameter of 29 feet 8 inches, allowing for two lines of traffic. It would be of reinforced concrete, and would take a year to build.

Traffic taking the "short road" from Melbourne to Williamstown now must pass over a punt, which causes congestion and delay.

The tunnel, its supporters claim, would open up new residential and factory areas, hitherto neglected because of their comparative isolation.

Sand Banks Prove Source of Wealth

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The building boom in Buenos Aires is being reflected in increased prosperity for Uruguayan proprietors of sandy tracts along the Plate River in Uruguay.

More than 10,000 tons of sand are being used daily by the builders engaged in erecting skyscrapers which Buenos Aires has come to look upon as the only practical means of keeping the city within reasonable limits.

As the best building sand is obtainable only across the river on the Uruguayan coast, the proprietors of what have hitherto been despised as wastes are doing a satisfactory business at increasing prices. It is calculated that in the last year they have sold approximately 3,000,000 tons at an average price of $2.20 per ton and have also profited by chartering most of the available barges for its transport.

The Uruguayan "sand owners" have a virtual monopoly on the business, since the sand obtainable on the Argentine side of the river does not fill builders' requirements.

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Opposite the Common
Recent Dividend
at the rate of 5%
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Interest begins the 10th day of each month.
Deposits can be made by mail.
Savings Clubs Foreign Checks

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January Markdown Sale
Men's and Women's Shoes
REDUCED TO
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Remarkable Reductions
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	WAS	NOW
Eastern Mink	$5000	$2500
White Russian Ermine and Dyed Sable	2600	1350
Black Caracul and Baum Marten	2000	1175
Black Russian Caracul	1350	750
Sandalwood Caracul	1400	850
Tan Am. Broadtail and Dyed Squirrel	800	450
Ocelot	400	235
Leopard and Beaver	750	485
Nutria	800	475
Natural Squirrel and Fox	700	450
Lapins	375	275
Krimmer	875	475
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5 and 7 Piece Cottage Sets. Cross bar marquisette with ruffle.
also
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RUG MARKDOWNS
Wiltons—Seamless Axminsters
Inlaid Linoleums—Axminsters—Congoleums
reduced 20 to 50%
Felt base and inlaid linoleum remnants—one-half price.

An entire carload
300 Carriages and Strollers
from one of the world's finest manufacturers
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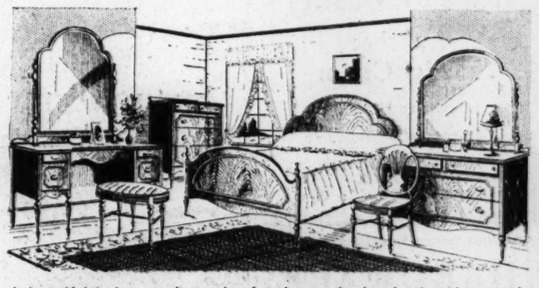
Cedar Chests
Genuine Red Cedar Throughout
$39 value. 48 inches wide $19.50
$35 value. 54 inches wide $18.75
$37.50 value. Trunk top—45 inches $16.50
$22 value 48 inches wide $13.50
$25 value. Trunk top—45 inches $10.95



A beautiful bedroom suite made of walnut and other hard cabinet woods with mahogany drawer bottoms and sycamore sides, center drawer guides and dust-proof construction throughout. 50-inch dresser with extra large mirror, full size bed, large vanity, and chest with 5 drawers, including three-compartment shirt drawer. Bed, dresser and chest. Regularly priced $225, during this sale $169
Twin beds and Vanity may be had if desired.

Floor Samples

$85 Mahogany Bookcases	$45
$39.75 Oak Bookcases	$25
$55 Men's Chifforobes	$27.50
$47.50 Chest of Drawers	$30
$50 Chest of Drawers	$30
$125 Vanities	$60
$69 Vanities	$32.50
$45 Wardrobe	$25
$115 Oak Buffets	$47.50
$40 Oak Tables	$16.75
$55 Oak Tables	$19.75

4 Poster Beds
Choice of walnut or mahogany veneers. Regular $30.00 value. $19.75 All sizes
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DAIRY SURPLUS FLOODS MARKET IN NEW ENGLAND

Vermont Farm Summary, However, Finds Favorable Outlook for Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Ready response of dairymen throughout New England to avert any shortage of milk, cream and butter, after storage spaces had been filled with western importations, has resulted in a large surplus, but this has not affected favorable prospects, says the monthly review of Vermont's farm business, issued by the University of Vermont and State College of Agriculture.

Vermont's situation has measurably affected all New England and New York, the report stated. There is now so much cream that dealers, who are paying $28 per jug for contract cream, could obtain it from local sources for the highest quality at $16. The cream could be turned into butter and sold at far greater profit if storage spaces were not overflowing with products from the West, it is said.

The cause of the surplus, aside from western importations, is attributed in the report to the recent stock market crash, the relatively good prices for milk and cream that have prevailed for the last two years, the high prices for cows, response made by the farmers, and the fine hay crop of the last season.

Under the leadership of President Hoover, the expected business boom, it is believed, will increase the consumption of dairy products and alleviate present conditions. The outlook is also promising, the report continues, because city population is on the increase, the present price situation will in a few months begin to show its usual result in lessened production, and the heavy production of milk this fall will probably be at the expense of production next summer.

The average daily milk output per cow in New England increased in December 2 per cent over November. The price level of Vermont farm products declined slightly, due to prevalent lower prices in dairy products. The level, however, is relatively higher than the general average throughout the country, it was reported.

Music in Boston

Glazounoff in Boston

Alexander Glazounoff directed the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Boston, Jan. 17, as first of the guests chosen to occupy the dais for Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation of two weeks. The program was made up of three of the visitor's compositions: the Sixth Symphony, in C minor; the Violin Concerto, and the symphonic poem, "Stenka Razin." Benno Rabinoff was soloist.

It was a pleasure to welcome this distinguished Russian composer, a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff and a link with the now almost legendary period during which the Russian "Five" flourished. Mr. Glazounoff brings to us the tradition of the great "Nationalist" group, whose members he knew.

Mr. Glazounoff was already well known to Boston audiences through his music. Many of his compositions had been performed at concerts of the Boston Orchestra, including those on the present program; but the Sixth Symphony had not been heard in Boston for nearly 30 years, and hence came as a virtual novelty. If it is not so impressive as the Eighth Symphony, which Dr. Koussevitzky introduced several years ago, it nevertheless is an interesting score, which reveals the composer's characteristic abilities. The first movement is musically the most interesting of the four, but the Theme and Variations and the Intermezzo have a charming simplicity and the Finale makes effective use of typical themes and rhythms. The work shows the influence of other composers, notably Wagner and Brahms, but is nevertheless distinctly Russian. Mr. Glazounoff is clearly a master of musical form and of the orchestra, but his scores are surprisingly lacking in instrumental color for a pupil of Rimsky's. In this respect, and in a certain nostalgic quality, Mr. Glazounoff seems curiously closer to Tchaikovsky than to the "Nationalists" who waged open war upon that master.

The Concerto, which was played several seasons ago by Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston Orchestra, offers not only the expected technical problems but a solid musical content as well. Mr. Rabinoff brought to its interpretation an adequate technique and a rather slender tone of a pale sweetness. It was necessary for the orchestra to suppress its voice radically in order to permit the soloist to be heard. One missed also in Mr. Rabinoff's playing the musicianship and the vitality which are both necessary, in addition to technical power, to bring this piece to life. He was applauded warmly by the audience.

"Stenka Razin," one of Mr. Glazounoff's earliest works, written indeed in his youth, still retains its appeal, not only for the charm of the Russian tunes which forms its material, but for the resourcefulness and imagination with which they are treated.

As a conductor Mr. Glazounoff is sparing of motions, but obviously he had the respect and co-operation of the players. He is as reserved and conservative in performance as in composition. He allows no exaggeration, keeps his brass down in proportion to his winds, displays a strong feeling for rhythm and for subtle nuance. He was most cordially and warmly received by audience and orchestra. L. A. S.

Dulfer-Ullian

Last night, in the ballroom of the Woman's Republican Club, Ary Dulfer, violinist, and Cyrus Ullian, pianist, gave a concert of chamber music, assisted by Jean LeFranc, viola player. The program comprised Mozart's Trio in E Flat, Op. 14; Brahms's Sonata in F minor, Op. 120, for piano and viola; the Beethoven Sonata in E flat, Op. 7, for piano, and Respighi's Violin Sonata in B minor.

Mr. Dulfer and Mr. Ullian have now established themselves sufficiently in the musical world of Boston to be assured of a distinguished audience whenever they choose to appear in ensemble work. With the addition of Mr. LeFranc to their forces last night, they were enabled to offer a program of more than passing interest and diversity. Of the Mozart, however, they made little, probably because this trio is not one of the most inspired compositions from the pen of this master. Of the three movements, probably the Andante gave most pleasure, since its musical content was, to one listener at least, of most worth.

Mr. LeFranc and Mr. Ullian gave pleasure in the Brahms Sonata, with special emphasis upon the Allegro Appasionata, which reveals this composer in a particularly exalted mood, while Mr. Ullian alone, in the Beethoven, again revealed those qualities of musicianship which have endeared him to his public. One wished that he might more fully realize the power of contrast, that he might to a greater degree refine his playing, making more of the delicacies of rhythm and mordents; for it must be honestly confessed that Mr. Ullian does not invariably polish his work, which is unfortunate, since he possesses both a sensitiveness to melodic line and a feeling for tonal values.

By far the most interesting number on the program was the Violin Sonata of Respighi, a work modernly orthodox in form and of more than passing interest harmonically. Both Mr. Dulfer and Mr. Ullian evidently fell under the spell of the many beautiful passages and the entire work was given with a verve and finesse to which the audience responded with prolonged applause.

G. M. S.

Amusements

Holmes in France

"I don't flatter myself that you attend my lectures to hear me speak," Burton Holmes told his audience at the beginning of his lecture on France at Symphony Hall last evening. "You come to see the pictures." Then he flashed the scenes of his tour through France, starting at the dock in New York, where the Ile de France left for Le Havre.

Sunny southern France was visited first. The picturesque beach at Biarritz, dotted by gayly striped bbathing tents, people in bizarre bathing suits lolling on the white beach, the various pleasures with which the wealthy amuse themselves claimed the attention of the arm-chair audience.

Then from the sophisticated luxury of such pleasure resorts the tour continued on to the other aspect of France. Incidentally, Mr. Holmes showed by this sharp contrast one of the chief charms that France holds for travelers. The old and the new are not far apart. From modern resorts one may go to quaint villages where the people live as they did hundreds of years ago.

The pictures of the tour through the snow-bound Pyrenees were impressive, the effects greatly heightened by the colored photography. The snowy peaks were viewed both in close proximity as a guide and a mountain-climber scaled the most needle-like spires, and from the hillsides below.

Besides the glimpses into the quaint life of the peasants of Normandy and Brittany, Lafayette's birthplace, recently restored by Americans, excited a stir of interest throughout the house. The beautifully colored pictures of the garden, with those of Monet's house and garden, were comparable in beauty to those of the glorious mountain scenery.

More scenes of sophisticated pleasures at Deauville, pictures of famous Americans snapped as they sunned themselves on the beach, and the arm-chair travelers returned from their tour of France all too soon. Next week, "Germany."

STEAM TRAWLER LAUNCHED

The first of three steam trawlers being built for the General Seafood Corporation was launched at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation Jan. 16. The trawler, christened the Cornell, is 110 feet long, and will ply between Boston and Gloucester with fish foods. The Amherst and the Dartmouth are nearing completion and will also ply between these points. The launching was sponsored by Miss Caroline Rae, daughter of the president of the Seafood Corporation.

Young Painters in Mexico Exhibit Ideas on Liquor Problem

Crowd in Mexico City Park Viewing Art Display.

Sims Says Warships Outclassed by Plane

Airplanes and submarines have changed the whole complexion of naval defense and rendered heavy warships and guns practically obsolete as protection against foreign aggression, according to Rear Admiral William M. Sims, U. S. N., retired, who spoke at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts society, Sons of the Revolution, at Hotel Somerset.

"No nation fears aggression across the seas," said Admiral Sims, "but the big nations are zealous to protect their commerce, and one way to do so is to have naval forces with such strength that no enemy dare attack.

Admiral Sims spoke of the wetness of the navy over a half-century ago, when, he said, probably 60 per cent of the officers were hard drinkers, and how, with the growing demands for clear thinking to meet the mechanical improvements, drinking had practically disappeared from the navy.

Previous to the dinner a brief business meeting was held at which the following officers of the Sons of the Revolution were elected by acclaim: president, Brig.-Gen. Richard K. Hale; vice-president, Lt.-Col. John B. Richards; second vice-president, F. Nathaniel Perkins; secretary, Henry Vaughan Thayer; treasurer, Lester M. Bacon; registrar, Lewis A. Armistead; historian, L. Loring Brooks; chaplain, the Rt. Rev. Charles L. Slattery.

VERMONT SHRINERS ELECT

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—William McKee of this city was elected Potentate of Mount Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, succeeding C. B. Adams of Waterbury. It was voted to send the band and Arab Patrol to the Imperial Council sessions in Toronto and pay the expenses of Gov. John S. Weeks, who will be the guest of the Shrine at the sessions.

MEXICAN CHILD ARTISTS DRAW 'EVILS OF DRINK'

Pupils Exhibit Paintings Depicting Vice in Alcoholic Homes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexican school children's ideas of the evils of drink were pictured at a recent exhibition of more than 800 of their paintings collected from the primary schools of Mexico City.

The paintings have been on exhibition for two weeks at a time in different public parks in various parts of the city. The idea of letting children picture their own impressions of the evils of drink was originated by Juan F. Olaguibel, director of drawing in the department of fine arts of the Ministry of Public Education as part of the anti-alcoholic campaign initiated by President Portes Gil in 1929.

The exhibition was interesting and valuable from many aspects. First it demonstrated again that Mexican children when left alone are natural artists. Their pictures have a distinct Mexican flavor, and their colors are as different as if a new rainbow scale had been used. Few grown-up people notrh of the Rio Grande have their sense of composition.

The pictures were mostly from children of the middle and lower classes of the city. "The Home Without Vices," a title that many of the children had chosen to illustrate, showed their side of life. One idea of a perfect home was a room with a clean straw "petate" on the floor, a picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe, a clean young chicken strutting around, a sewing machine, and a talking machine with a horn.

The evils of drink were depicted with such horror that the exhibition was always crowded with startled grown-ups. The "Son of the Alcoholic Parent" was a terrible sight, although he varied with the individual artist, and the "Son of the Parents Without Vices," beamed all over the green sunlit park from many paintings. Because it is a Mexican characteristic to go to extremes, one child enumerating all the defects the child of alcoholic parent might have, also gave his creation a wooden leg.

Prosecutor Advises Dry Law Education

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Frederick R. Dyer, United States District Attorney, advanced a solution for the better enforcement of liquor prohibition laws in an address before the Rotary Club here Jan. 17. He suggested educating the people in their duty to themselves and to the country, rather than employment of more men, more guns and more district attorneys.

Placing the liquor problem on a "sacrifice basis," he said that all country-loving men should willingly support any law which is intended for the good of the whole nation, regardless of personal beliefs and desires.

He defended use of under-cover agents and eulogized those who are faithfully serving the Government in its prohibition enforcement efforts.

ENTERS DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward Page Jr. of Massachusetts has been nominated by President Hoover to be a secretary in the diplomatic service. He has been a foreign service officer without classification.

BANKER SHOWS WAY TO BETTER COLOMBIAN ERA

Economy in Government, He Says, Needed to Overcome Present Depression

BY UNITED PRESS

BOGOTA, Colombia—Careful expenditure of government funds, reduction in the number of federal employees and passage by Congress of legislation, such as the petroleum measure, which would encourage development of natural resources are some of the suggestions made by Señor Lucas Caballero, manager of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Bogota, for relieving the present economic depression being felt in Colombia.

Failure of Congress to pass many measures, including the 1930 budget, because of political debates, has tended to aggravate the financial condition, already greatly depressed by the low price of coffee and by partial stagnation in Colombia's oil fields, Señor Caballero said. Señor Caballero is a member of the Junta Patriotica, a group of leading business men, who have been asked by President Miguel Abadia Mendez to serve as an advisory board to the Government in financial matters.

Referring to the failure of Congress to approve the 1930 budget Señor Caballero declared in an interview with the United Press, that the "best and quickest solution of the fiscal crisis must be reached. All necessities of the Administration and a part of the deficit incurred in former years will be taken care of this year.

"In order to obtain this result," he said, "it was necessary to make a considerable restriction in the bureaucratic personnel. From an original budget of $80,000,000 presented to Congress, we have evolved one of $60,000,000. An organization with constitutional powers and legal authority to issue undisputable mandates could have made greater economies. A well-orientated Congress could have reduced the Government cost by many more millions of dollars.

"Thus, with a fiscal arrangement, such as is within the power of Congress, or even with the one the Junta Patriotica has formulated, the financial requirements of the Administration can be met and a considerable sum set aside for public works."

Referring to the extensive public works program of the Government which, it is estimated, would cost $200,000,000 to complete, Señor Caballero declared that vast densely populated and highly cultivated isolated sections of the country could be connected with populous market centers and seaports, with an expenditure of not more than $30,000,000.

"This," he said, "could be accomplished with completion of the highways from Bogota to Cucuta and from Tunja to Puerto Berrios, both of which lack only 65 miles of construction work apiece; the Popayan-Pasto road of 100 miles; and construction of two railroad lines, one between Puente Nacional and Bocaramanga, 170 miles and from Bolombolo to Cartago, 65 miles.

"When the unrest attendant with the present presidential campaign is passed, Congress will be convoked in extraordinary session, probably in March, to pass legislation which public opinion has been clamoring for and which will undoubtedly be beneficial to the existing industrial situation."

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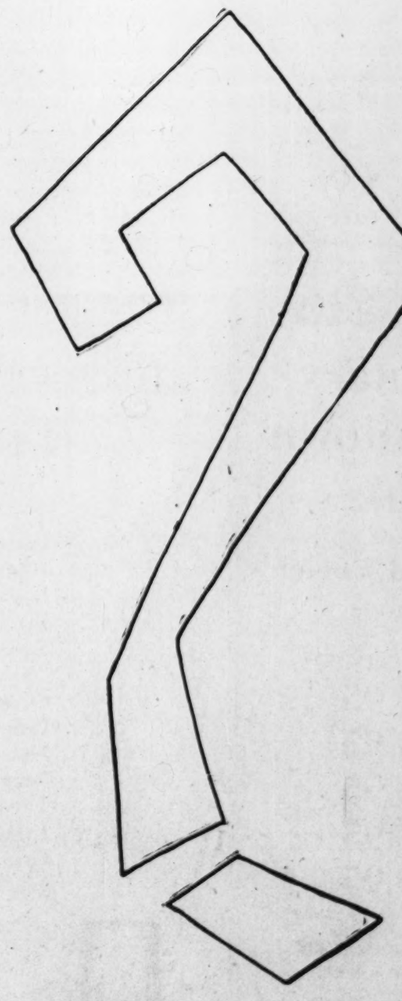

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CANADA PROVES WORTH OF SOUND PAROLE SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

erring body, that is in need of adjustment, and that the appeal to reason and the finer instincts latent in every man is the logical road to success.

Building on this basis, results have been increasingly satisfactory. Many years have passed since the reputation of a Canadian penitentiary has been smirched by mutiny or violent disorders. The percentage of first offenders who return for a second term is exceptionally low, and of those discharged prisoners who have become useful citizens exceptionally large.

Every month prisoners leave the institutions far better fitted to face the problems of living than they were when they entered. The illiterate have been taught to read and write and even had an opportunity to obtain a public school, high school and college education, taking the same examinations as those outside.

Unskilled laborers have been taught the trades for which they were best suited and upon which they could depend for future subsistence. But, most important of all, they have had instilled into them a consciousness of their own individual worth and the responsibilities of citizenship. That the majority of inmates are appreciative of such treatment is shown by the many letters received by the superintendent.

Prisoner Learned Two Trades

One writer, about to be discharged, wrote:

"When I came to prison I did not know anything. I was never given a chance, never was at school, could neither read nor write. I was not fitted for anything. I am going home with a fair education, am an expert blacksmith and also a good shoemaker. I have been taught both these trades in the penitentiary. I would not take $15,00 for what has been done for me while I have been serving my sentence."

Such results can be obtained only through association with highly trained experienced prison officials, men who morally and temperamentally are capable of setting a high standard to those in their care. General Hughes lays particular emphasis on this point.

"Character builders are essential as successful penitentiary officers," he says. "Great care should therefore be taken in the selection of all officers employed. On a religious conception of the entire prison problem real prison reform should be based. It is a recognized fact that, in order to obtain a rebuilding and satisfactory reconstruction of an inmate's character, his heart must be touched. This may only be done by law-abiding officers."

These officers are expected not only to keep order but to win the respect and the regard of those about them. They must come to know the inmates as individuals, their virtues and defects, the reason for their wrongdoing, and how to bring out the best that is in them, and bring nearer the day of their freedom.

Pardon Fits Reformation

It is no small incentive to progress and reform to realize that a sentence can be shortened or terminated with as little red tape as was employed in its passing. As the punishment fits the crime, so does the pardon fit the reformation.

For the Canadian parole system is patterned after that of Great Britain and clemency can be extended by the Crown, as represented by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Solicitor-General, without the delay and formality of investigation by a board of commissioners, as is the case in the United States. There is no determinate term in federal law, under which all penitentiaries function, but every sentence is indeterminate and dependent to a large extent upon the prisoner himself.

If the prisoner's behavior is exceptionally good and he proves to the satisfaction of those about him and to the visiting parole officer that he is worthy to return to society, then a recommendation for a ticket of leave is sent to the Governor-General and he is granted a license to be at large. The licensee is required once a month to report either personally or by letter to the chief police officer in his district.

The "human" side of the Dominion's prison system was strikingly exemplified in 1928, on the anniversary of the Centennial Jubilee of the Dominion, when three prisoners were pardoned, 73 paroled and sentences reduced to the extent of one month for each year of their sentences for all others excepting "lifers."

Few Cases of Revocation

During that same year, out of an average daily population of 2423 inmates in federal penitentiaries 362 were released on parole, while the revocations and forfeitures of licenses numbered 37.

From 1899 to March 31, 1928, nearly 20,000 were paroled from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories throughout Canada, and of this number 18,176 satisfied the conditions of parole, while the loss of licenses totaled only 1207, or slightly more than 6 per cent.

On the last mentioned date there were 562 men still reporting. The smallness of the average loss over so many years is considered by the Department of Justice as the best argument that can be deduced that the parole act has proved its justification.

Credit for the successful operation of the parole system is given as much to wise attention outside the prison walls as within. "Unless sympathetic supervision be given discharged inmates in the community, which will assist, encourage and strengthen them in resisting temptation they will seldom reform," declares General Hughes. "They must not only be prevented from returning to their former courses but helped and guided into better jobs."

"Best Employment Agency"

Here is where the public and the Government can and do get together in the good work. The prison wardens often assume the office of employment agents and obtain proper positions for their wards upon discharge. The warden of Dorchester Penitentiary, for instance, was recently acclaimed by a prominent social worker of Moncton as the best employment agency in the province of New Brunswick. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police assist in many ways not required by police regulations to encourage these men to make good.

Outstanding in the help of discharged inmates and the taking care of their dependents is the Salvation Army. Also the Big Brotherhood and other such movements in Ontario, and the Prisoner's Aid Association of the Dominion, with headquarters at Montreal, are rendering meritorious service. Persecution by police of former criminals is frowned upon in Canada. No hint of any stigma of disgrace must be allowed to militate against honest efforts of rehabilitation.

While the superintendent of penitentiaries recognizes that the only successful method of government in a penitentiary is by a policy of strict discipline, justly and humanely enforced, he is convinced that the prison system can still be improved upon without impairing the efficiency.

Constructive Program Offered

During recent years he has been urging the following recommendations upon the Government: Providing of institutions for the segregation and classification of all inmates; segregation of habitual criminals; furnishing of more work for the inmates; payment of wages to well-behaved inmates for work well performed; finding situations for inmates prior to discharge; a definite and properly organized endeavor, by both dominion and provincial governments, to provide for the dependents of those sentenced to prison.

"For long years," say General Hughes, "the policy of the 'innocent must suffer for the sins of the guilty' has ruled. Surely in the enlightened twentieth century this should no longer be regarded as a sufficient reason for leaving innocent mothers and children to starvation or worse."

The first of these recommendations has already been approved by the Government and at the last session of Parliament $600,000 was voted for starting construction on two first-class penitentiaries where youths will be separated from older men and recidivists. It would appear to be only a matter of time before the other reforms are instituted, for Canada is setting an example to the world in its wise handling of the criminal problem.

Women Establish Own Country Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The National Women's Country Club, organized and owned by women, has just formally opened its clubhouse near Washington.

Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the retiring British Ambassador, as chairman of the board of governors of the club, headed the receiving line at a tea attended by members, their husbands and friends. The club grew out of the desire of a group of women to find a place to play golf on Saturday and Sunday, when they were not allowed on the courses of the clubs to which their husbands belong. The 500 members, who include many nationally known women, will extend all privileges of their club to their masculine relatives, but will keep the administration in their own hands.

In addition to a golf course, the club plans to have tennis courts, swimming pools, a riding stable, a croquet court and facilities for archery. The clubhouse has been tastefully furnished, containing a number of pieces of rare value.

Lady Isabella was assisted in receiving at the opening tea by other members of the governing board, including Mrs. William E. Borah, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Mrs. Edith Mae Cummings of Detroit, Mrs. Henry Price Wright, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell and Mrs. Virginia White Speel.

HANS FROELICHER HAS PASSED ON

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Dr. Hans Froelicher, one of the original faculty of Goucher College and acting head of that institution, passed on Jan. 17. Born in Switzerland, he was from a long line of educators, painters and others interested in the arts and early began their study. He was educated in Solothurn, his home, and later in France, England, and still later in the universities of Munich and Zurich, receiving his degree as Doctor of Philosophy from the latter in 1888, the year he came to America.

He was brought to the United States by Dr. William H. Hopkins, who at the time was recruiting the faculty for Goucher. He was assigned to the chair of professor of art, which post he held during most of his 40 years' service at the institution. He was also active in civic affairs.

B. & O. SEEKS RIGHT TO LINK UP WITH B. R. & P.

Plea Regarded as Test Case for I. C. C.'s Policy of Consolidation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In the application of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway for authority to acquire control of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, the Interstate Commerce Commission is confronted with a question only second in importance to the matter of national rail consolidation itself. The commission's consolidation plan dominated a hearing on this specific merger project, and it is regarded in rail circles as the test case which will decide the next step in grouping the carriers of the Nation into the proposed network of 19 super-systems.

The B. & O's. application is the first case directly involving consolidation to come up before the commission since its momentous consolidation plan was promulgated. The B. & O. is asking for a line which would be granted to it under the consolidation plan. If the B. & O. gets the line, it will indicate that the commission intends to go ahead on what one of the opponents to the plan denounced in the public hearing here as "piecemeal consolidation." If the commission decides not to grant it, then it will clearly indicate that that body intends to force through the plan in its entirety, instead of by degrees.

Commission's Dilemma

Behind the whole matter is a serious dilemma for the commission. The consolidation plan itself is an attempt to equalize the money-making power of American railroads by combining weak with stronger lines. In order to get the proposed five big eastern trunk lines to accept a dozen or so of the weak lines apiece, the commission has baited this part of its proposal with permission for them to acquire certain other lines which would yield profitable returns. In this category is the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, which the B. & O. has particularly coveted. The question now brought to sharp issue by the pending case is whether the commission will let the B. & O. get the profitable line that it wants, without making the merger conditional on the acceptance of the subsidiary weaker lines, as part of the bargain.

One of the most significant features of the hearing, and one that was immediately seized upon by the railroad men present, was the sudden change of front of the Wabash railroad. This line previously opposed granting the so-called "B. R. & P." to the B. & O. The commission at the hearing was informed that the Wabash has now completely changed its policy and withdrawn all its former opposition. The reason given was the desire of the Wabash to cooperate with the commission "in the furtherance of its consolidation plan."

The Wabash, under the consolidation plan, would be elevated into the fifth major trunk line of the east, and spectators were quick to seize upon the change in policy as confirmation of the report that the Wabash would shortly appear before the commission to give formal notice that it would accept the commission's program. The report indicated that the B. & O. and the Chesapeake & Ohio would join this move—with certain reservations.

A Test Case

That the commission plans to give this test case the most careful consideration was evident by its final action. It granted the major opponent of the proposed stock purchase—the Delaware and Hudson Railroad—10 days to file a new brief dealing with legal aspects of using the consolidation plan in deciding a case, when such a plan was not in existence during the preliminary hearing. It also granted the B. & O. an additional five days to make reply.

Behind the desire of the B. & O. for the Buffalo road is the object of building a brand new Chicago to New York route, four miles shorter than the Pennsylvania's route, the shortest now in existence. The proposed line would cut 80 miles off the B. & O.'s present route. The B. & O. must either buy this road, or spend some $40,000,000 on roads west of Pittsburgh to achieve the same end. The road would also give the B. & O. entrance to Buffalo.

The entire testimony was previously investigated by an examiner for the commission, whose report recommended that the Buffalo line should go to the B. & O.

UNUSUAL PHONOGRAPH RECORD

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister MacDonald has made a phonograph record. It is entitled "Robert Burns—a Man Among Men," and has been distributed throughout the world for use by loyal Scotsmen to celebrate the Burns anniversary on Jan. 25.

Labor Government Seeks Farming Policy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, presided at the opening meeting of the National Agricultural Conference of representative farmers, landowners and farm laborers summoned by Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture, to discuss their problems and difficulties and to help the Government frame its agricultural policy.

The conference which will hold further meetings on successive Fridays is being conducted privately but according to an official statement after the Premier had made a general pronouncement as to the genesis of the conference and its scope, a discussion took place on present conditions of cereal growing. It is understood that the Government desires the conference's views on the following subjects: Formulation of methods making for the further progress with the marketing of agricultural produce; steps will be taken to remedy the defects in the existing facilities for the provision of small holdings; improvement of the standard of farming methods; means of improving village amenities and developing rural industries.

Mr. Buxton, it is stated, considers the situation cannot be dealt with by means of protective tariffs or subsidies.

CZECHS' FOREIGN TRADE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The foreign trade figures for this country for 1929 show a surplus of only $12,000,000 in Czechoslovakia's favor, against $50,000,000 in 1928. The shrinkage is believed to have been due to decreased sugar sales owing to foreign competition.

With Congress Day by Day

Senate continued debate on tariff bill.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on communications bill.

House continued consideration of treasury-post office supply bill for amendment.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued consideration of Parker bus bill.

Elections Committee No. 1 held hearing on Owen-Lawson contest from Florida.

Patents Committee continued hearings on trade-mark protection bill.

Military affairs sub-committee considered various bills for construction of veterans' homes.

Expenditure of $26,268 by importers in connection with tariff bill was disclosed before Lobby Committee.

Measures passed to appropriate $7,660,000 for relief of farmers of South whose crops were damaged by floods.

Chairman Wood of Appropriations Committee said he was "tired of maudlin sympathy" for rumrunners shot while violating law.

Judiciary sub-committee began consideration of Cramton bill to standardize Government contracts.

Sunday motion pictures or plays would be barred throughout the country under a bill introduced by Representative Lankford (D.), Georgia.

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ALLEN BUDGET SETS UP TOTAL OF $62,542,271

Provides for One of Most Constructive Periods in State's History

The period of financial soundness on which Massachusetts has embarked has moved Gov. Frank G. Allen to submit a budget for 1930 to the State Legislature which calls for a total expenditure of $62,542,271.01, one of the heaviest programs of constructive work in the history of the Commonwealth.

The largest appropriation ever made for State building, the heaviest State expenditures ever budgeted for highway construction and departmental operation and the lowest State tax since the fiscal year 1912 are numbered among the Governor's recommendations.

In asking for an appropriation of $4,754,700 for building purposes, an increase of $847,050 over 1929, Mr. Allen has included among his suggestions provisions for beginning the construction of an entire new plant for the State Normal School at Worcester, for co-operating with private interests planning the construction of a new physical education building at Massachusetts Agricultural College, for carrying forward construction of a new State Prison at Norfolk already started and for the erection of a new building to house the Supreme Court and State Library, to be located on the State House grounds at the corner of Bowdoin and Derne Streets.

With the State Treasury conditions said to be sound, Mr. Allen has outlined his campaign to co-operate with President Hoover's prosperity plans. Several other conditions influenced the Governor's action, among them the recession in construction work the country, as a whole, experienced in 1929, which resulted in increased unemployment. This recession, the Governor said, has brought about a lowering in the cost of building materials, and the present budget of the State will not only help to alleviate unemployment, but will enable the State to build at a lower cost unit than usual.

All the construction work now contemplated, Mr. Allen said, could be accomplished without the issuance of a bond due to the prosperous condition of the state finances. The five-year building program inaugurated last year, he continued, is now well under way and can be expanded without risk. The state debt, at $11,180,000, is at its lowest level in the present century and a lowering of the state tax was attained in the last year, he added.

Mr. Allen's budget plan provided for reserves of $1,430,641.72 for projects in process of development, for emergencies and for the supplementary budget. Appropriations for highway construction total $12,570,000, the most important project being the construction of 15 miles of the new Framingham-Worcester trunk line. A total of 330 miles is to be constructed or reconstructed.

To insure greater efficiency and economy in departmental business service, Mr. Allen recommended an increase of $2,450,000 over 1929 in appropriations to maintain governmental operation costs. This would involve more extensive investigations into matter relating to public welfare, education, highway safety and certain obligations provided by legislation such as tercentenary celebrations.

The state tax fixed at $7,000,000 is one-half that of 1921 and smaller than any time since 1912, the report stated. This lowering in the tax, the Governor pointed out, should help to reduce the operating expenses of towns and cities. He also compared the net direct debt of the State of $9,875,000, to that of 1919 which was set at more than $40,000,000.

Under his recommendations for departmental requirements, the Governor provides for an increase in appropriations for education over 1929 of $189,000 of which $93,000 is returned to the cities and towns for aid or reimbursement; for an increase in the amounts for the Registry of Motor Vehicles by $85,000, and for the State Police by $62,000; for an increase of about $200,000 to the Department of Conservation.

BUILDING EMPLOYMENT IN STATE DECREASES

Statistics compiled from data furnished by 354 building contractors showed 8654 building tradesmen employed in Massachusetts during December, a decrease of 932 or 9.7 per cent from November, says the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Wages during a representative December week were $337,865, and average earnings per week per man, $39.04. In November $364,044 was paid, average earnings per man being $37.98. Total weekly pay roll decreased 7.2 per cent, but average weekly earnings increased 2.8 per cent from November to December.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL ASKED TO AID LAMONT

Group Invited to Confer on Plans for Stabilization of Business

To effect an "interchange of views" which, according to Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, will "be helpful to your region as well as to us in the formulation of our plans, and of course to the country at large," officers of the New England Council have been invited by Mr. Lamont to confer with him and other officials in Washington on Thursday, Jan. 30.

The council officers have been asked to report on measures being put into effect in New England along the lines of the suggestions for business stabilization developed at the Hoover conferences in Washington last fall, and the national business survey conference held by the United States Chamber of Commerce at the suggestion of the President.

The New England Council group, which will report to the Department of Commerce will be headed by Redfield Proctor of Proctor, Vt., president.

Mr. Lamont's letter of invitation, addressed to Mr. Proctor, said:

"The staff of this department is, as you know, engaged in rounding out the final stages of a comprehensive analysis of New England business, in the course of which our experts have been favored with much valuable collaboration on the part of the New England Council. The results of this survey are now being released and will, I hope, contribute materially to the further advance of business in your section. The extensive scope of the data placed at our disposal by your business men for these studies has been indeed gratifying. It presents convincing evidence of the exceptional thoroughness and foresight with which you and your associates in the council have stimulated New England merchants and manufacturers to inform themselves accurately and fully as to the many factors which affect their business outlook.

"This work of the council along the line of prudent research and soundly planned individual action has been the subject of much favorable comment during the recently concluded business conferences instigated at the suggestion of the President. We have had in the Department of Commerce numerous requests from various parts of the country as to the details of the operations of the council, and particularly as to the extent of the support given to its efforts and its recommendaions by individual firms.

"There is, furthermore, a considerable interest in the recent progress made by various New England industries and trades, some of which, as I recall it, were mentioned by you in your comments at the White House conference of leading industrialists last month. The achievements of your group in this connection have been viewed with gratification by those of us who are interested in the general advance of our national business."

'HOME TOWNS' OF BAY COLONY PLAN REUNIONS

Association Outlines the Week's Program as Part of Tercentenary

The old home town will be a popular place this year in Massachusetts; the "ole swimmin' hole" will reflect many a familiar face not seen since boyhood, and favorite corners will furnish meeting places for members of that due-less fraternity, the password of which is "Do you remember."

At least such is the prediction of the Massachusets Old Home Week Association, which is co-operating with the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary groups in furthering plans for a series of local celebrations in the State's historic towns. These will not only recall incidents in each locality's past, but likewise recall old townsmen to witness these incidents.

In a special message to the chairmen of the selectmen of every town in the Commonwealth, the association—through its president, Dr. Charles H. Bangs, and secretary, Thomas F. Anderson—is circulating a call for the state-wide observance of Old Home Week, with the sanction of Frank G. Allen, Governor.

"One of the most practical ways for our citizens to co-operate in this notable observance," says the message, "is for the various towns in the State to arrange for Old Home Week reunions for their absentee sons and daughters. Already a tremendous amount of good has come to the many communities that heretofore have observed this festival. We believe that every community in our State should arrange such a reunion without delay."

The message calls attention to the general laws which provide for such observances and the selection of proper dates, and urges the selectmen to include an article at their town meetings providing for such reunions and making recommendations for necessary appropriations. It recommends the early selection of a local Old Home Week committee, and extends the association's offer to contribute practical suggestions for the making up of suitable programs.

FEDERATION MEN REGAIN RIGHTS

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—J. W. Thompson of Battle Creek, Mich., president of the Canadian National System Federation, announced here Jan. 16 that seniority rights have been restored to all shop crafts employees of the Canadian National in the United States who went on strike in 1922 and later were re-employed.

The statement that the eight-year controversy between the railroad and the system federation had been settled was made by Mr. Thompson at a meeting of the local federation. About 175 Canadian National employees in this city are affected by the agreement.

RAILROAD SHOWING NEW 'LUXURY' COACHES

The New Haven Railroad is offering for public inspection today and Sunday at Boston, Providence, Hartford, Springfield and New Haven, the first five of its 100 new individual seat passenger coaches just delivered by the Osgood Bradley Company of Worcester. Nothing has been spared, says a statement of the company, to make these all-steel cars superior to any existing coach equipment. They are the most luxurious day coaches ever to appear in this part of the country, it is claimed.

Four of the cars, two in each train, will be placed in service on Tuesday, Jan. 21 in the Bay State trains which leave Boston and New York at 10 a. m. Additional deliveries are expected within a few days and various classes of passenger equipment will continue to be delivered to the railroad at frequent intervals for a period of about six months. These cars will be placed in service as received, chiefly in the long distance trains which automatically releases equipment now in those trains for service elsewhere.

Farm Gains Cited in New Hampshire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, at which George M. Putnam was elected president, it was announced that agriculture in New Hampshire had made definite progress in the past year, and that the Farm Bureau had increased in membership and influence. Despite an early drouth, crops increased 10 per cent over 1928.

Of special interest was the fact that sheep are rapidly returning to New Hampshire hillsides. The growth has been slow until the past year, but where there were only a few hundred sheep several years ago, there are now approxtmately 30,000 in small but steadily increasing flocks. This was especially noted last autumn in the northern counties of the state and especially in the Connecticut River valley from Hanover northward.

At the women's meetings, better farm homes were discussed. More radios, electrical appliances and household conveniences are to be found in New Hampshire farm houses than ever before because of the extension of rural electrical lines, a more prosperous agriculture, and a determination to make rural life more attractive.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BAR HEARS COUNCIL AIMS

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The New Hampshire Bar Association, at a meeting here, heard a summation of the facts in connection with the Vermont boundary case, a report on the annual session of the American Bar Association, and an address on the purposes and accomplishments of the New England Council.

Justice Oscar L. Young of Laconia, a member of the New Hampshire Superior Bench and president of the association, presided. Louis E. Wyman of Manchester, and Thomas P. Cheney of Laconia spoke.

$85,000 FOR WESTFIELD SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTFIELD, Mass.—The City Council passed a bond order for a new Westfield Trade School. An additional $35,000 will be appropriated from the excess and deficiency fund, making a total of $85,000 available at once for construction purposes.

Museum of Fine Arts Reports Gratifying Successes for 1929

Salaries Raised, Contributions Increased, and New Wing Opened—Enlargement in Near Future Believed Not Necessary

The gratifying success which has attended the completion, opening and maintenance of the new wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, housing collections of decorative arts and the American and European period rooms—the fact that staff salaries have been raised—and that in his judgment the museum should not in the near future be enlarged, are cardinal points in the annual report issued today by T. Jefferson Coolidge, president of the museum.

The report deals with administrative facts of one of the most interesting and important periods in the history of the museum. The addition of the so-called new wing is at once an important civic improvement and the fulfillment of a long desire on the part of the trustees. Mr. Coolidge points out that it was accomplished through the generosity of friends, who gave not only money, but in many cases the priceless items which enrich and amplify the museum's own collection in the departments for which it was designed.

In the last 10 years, Mr. Coolidge points out, friends of the museum have enabled the spending of $2,593,936.03 in the departments of paintings, decorative arts, Egyptian, Asiatic and classical arts, prints, textiles, photographs and books.

Although the expenses of the museum have markedly increased (a fact directly related to the building of the new wing), salaries have been raised and the financial situation of the museum has become better. This, Mr. Coolidge makes clear, is because annual subscriptions have steadily increased from $50,000 in 1920 to about $95,000 in 1929—valuable gifts pertaining to the history of art have been received, and the board governing investment of museum funds has been fortunate in obtaining a substantial revenue.

Mr. Coolidge believes the present building is sufficient in its provisions to meet all future needs that can be foreseen at this time. He recommends the increased effort of officials to the raising of the quality but not the size of the exhibitions. More attention will be paid in future to methods of display. The public will be able to receive better information concerning the works of art, to receive better instruction in the field of the fine arts, and to take advantage of greater facilities for obtaining a useful knowledge of the resources of the museum, as well as opportunity to attend more frequent interesting special exhibitions.

The museum, Mr. Coolidge concludes, stands high in comparison with the great museums of the world, both in the quality of its collections and the scholarly qualifications of its staff. And the coming year will be spent by officers in making the most of the museum's opportunities to serve the community.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow, probably mixed with sleet, this afternoon and early tonight; much colder, with cold wave late tonight; Sunday fair and colder; strong shifting winds, becoming northwest and diminishing tonight; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 10.

Southern New England: Snow or rain, probably mixed with sleet, this afternoon and early tonight; cold wave tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder; strong shifting winds and probable gales, becoming northwest and diminishing late tonight.

Northern New England: Snow this afternoon and tonight; colder tonight except in eastern Maine; cold wave in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder; cold wave in Maine; strong shifting winds, becoming northwest or west and diminishing late tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	54
Atlantic City	44	Montreal	0
Boston	27	Nantucket	22
Buffalo	-18	New Orleans	38
Calgary	12	New York	34
Charleston	40	Philadelphia	34
Chicago	-16	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	-2	Portland, Me.	18
Des Moines	-10	Portland, Ore.	44
Eastport	22	San Francisco	52
Galveston	14	St. Louis	-12
Hatteras	68	St. Paul	-10
Helena	-12	Seattle	26
Jacksonville	48	Tampa	66
Kansas City	-10	Washington	30
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:59 p. m.; Sunday, 2:33 a. m. Height of tides, 10.8 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:10 p. m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Friendly Crusaders."
5:30 WEEI Dinner Music; news.
7:00 NBC, Première radiocast of Puccini's opera, "Girl of the Golden West." Pasquale Amato, baritone; Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Mario Chamlee, tenor; orchestra direction of Gennaro Papi.
8:00 "Mr. and Mrs. at the Auto Show."
8:30 NBC, Launderland Lyrics: Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra direction of Josef Koestner.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Hour: Symphony Orchestra direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Talk, Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 "Pianistic Capers."
6:02 Edith Noyes Greene.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Clarion Male Quartet.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Chimes; McEnelly's orchestra.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; orchestra, direction of Louis Katzman.
8:00 Burgess Nature Note.
8:30 Weed Tire Chain sketch.
9:00 "Dusk in Dixie": sketch and music.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera: "The Jewess."
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; Sport Digest.
11:08 News; Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors; dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:25 Riverside Romancers; concert.
6:40 The Commanders; vocal.
6:50 Nelco Concert Orchestra.
7:00 Talk, A. J. Philpott; time.
7:30 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble; time.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungles for Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, Uniformed Firemen's Association Ball, from Madison Square Garden.
9:00 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour": sketch, "In Old Kentucky."
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian soloists; balalaika orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his music.
5:30 Twilight Half-Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 Gladys Miller, contralto.
6:25 Douglas, "Deep Voice of the Deep."
6:45 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 19

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church service.
1:30 p. m.—Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Markets: John Herrick, soloist; orchestra.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist.
3:20 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: mixed quartet; Chandler Goldthwaite, organist and director.
6:00 Coes and Young Candlelight Hour.
6:30 NBC, Old Company's Songalogue: male quartet.
7:00 NBC, Durant "Heroes of the World" sketch: "Prince Eugene of Savoy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert—Walter Smith and his Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk, W. S. Packer.
9:10 Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman 1930 Book Collection for American Merchant Marine Library Association.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano; Edward Austen Kane, tenor; orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's": "Down East" meeting.
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church, Boston.
1:00 p. m.—"Our Famous Contemporaries": The Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.
1:15 Goldosi Trio; Chimes.
1:45 Edward McHugh, baritone; weather.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Songsters.
3:30 NBC, National Youth Conference.
4:00 Pepperell Twilight Concert.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, National Religious Service.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
6:15 Mme. Laurenti and assisting artists.
6:30 "In the Spotlight" musicale.
7:00 John Orth, pianist.
7:30 NBC, "At the Baldwin": Leon Tumarkin, pianist; Mme. Fernandia Doria, mezzo-soprano; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Miss Jane Addams, guest speaker.
9:15 NBC, Salon Singers: mixed chorus.
9:45 Candle Light Quartet.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 WBZ Players: "Copy."
11:15 NBC, Lombardoes time.
11:25 Sagev Program.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—CBS, Heroes of the Church.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Ensemble; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Children's Hour.
10:50 CBS, Columbia's Commentator, Dr. Charles Fleischer.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:00 Dudley Carolers, Providence.
2:00 Marjorie Gilchrist, soprano; Payl Shirley, viola d'amore; Paul Allen, pianist.
2:30 Vocal Ensemble.
4:00 Salem Cadet Band.
5:00 CBS, "News Reel of the Air"; Dan Gridley, tenor; dance orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson and Helen Barr, soloists; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Dictograph Old Time Program.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Durkee-Mower Flufferettes; sketch; soloist; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Soloist and orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Sonatron Program.
9:00 CBS, "Majestic Theater of the Air"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Royal's Poet of the Organ, Jesse Crawford.
10:30 CBS, Arabesque sketch.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church.
2:30 p. m.—Everett Sittard, organist.
3:00 Gladys Heathcock, concert pianist.
3:15 Lester Ryan, tenor.
3:30 Beverly High School Orchestra.
4:30 Thatcher W. Clark, baritone.
4:45 Vincent Gary Ensemble.
5:15 Emily Lakewitz, soprano.
5:30 Charles Fay, tenor.
5:45 Pierino DiBlasio, concert violinist.
6:00 Paul Mahoney, baritone.
6:10 Salon Ensemble.
6:20 Myrtle Sooy, soprano.
6:30 Twilight Half-Hour: organ, voices

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a.m.—Studio musical prgorams.
11:15 a.m.—NBC, Household Institute.
1:55 p.m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a.m.—NBC Programs.
9:20 a.m.—La Petite Ensemble.
11:00 Bostonia Quintet.
12:08 p.m.—Statler organ.
1:00 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:30 p.m.—Light Opera Hour.

WNAC

10:00 a.m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a.m.—Shepard Concert orchestra.
12:30 p.m.—CBS, Yoeng's Orchestra.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p.m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

TAYLOR RETURNS IN OPPOSING UNIFORM

Robert W. Taylor, Brookline (Mass.) boy, property of the Boston Bruins and a former member of the Boston Tigers now playing right wing for the Philadelphia Arrows, is to be accorded a "night" by his Boston friends, tonight as it is Taylor's first apperance in Boston on an otuside team.

The local Tigers have been idle this week and excepting two practice sessions, have rested from the previous strain of hard play and are now ready to regain the winning stride and position that they had during the early stages of the season. At present the Tigers are tied with the Arrows for third place. Philadelphia will show a new man in Roy S. Lessard, former Kansas City player from the American Hockey Association. Lessard, is a left wing and has been scoring quite consistently since coming east.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Annual dinner party, New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Copley Plaza dinner, "Care of the Tech," State Suite, 6:30; dance, Southern Club, ball room and foyer, 8; dance, Swiss Room, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Glazunov, guest-conductor; assisting violinist, Benno Rabinov, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"Mademoiselle Modiste," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ford Hall Forum, talk by Henry Sloane Coffin, president, Union Theological Seminary, concert by the Madrigal Singers, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: lecture on "When American Schoolboys Discovered Norway, Sweden and Denmark in 1928," by Ingolf V. Bockman, Rindge Technical School, Lecture Hall of Museum, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: dormitory, breakfast, Cafeteria, 9:30; meeting, Caspy Clark, talk by John C. Hurd, Appalachian Mountain Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

Boston City Club: concert by Richard Burgin, violinist; Marcel Grandjany, harpist, clubhouse, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture on "India, My Native Land," by P. V. Batat, lecture Hall of Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Twilight talk, auspices New England Woman's Press Association, on "West of England," by Prof. John Chilton Scammell, Boston University, studio of the president, Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney, 82 Chestnut Street, 4:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club; entertainment by White's Revue Company, Clubhouse, 8.

Concert and open forum, auspices Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, talk by Prof. Robert E. Rogers on "The Puritan and the Jew, A. D. 1930," concert by the Madrigal Singers, Auditorium, Y. M. H. A. Building, Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, 8:30.

Boston Public Library: concert by Jane Leland Clarke and assisting artists, Lecture Hall, 3:30; concert by Seventeenth Century Ensemble, Lecture Hall, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Roland Hayes, soloist, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Saturday.

General meeting and annual meeting, Boston Building Congress, Boston section of the National Congress of the Building and Construction Industry, talks on "President Hoover's Stabilization Program in Massachusetts," by Col. Frederick H. Payne, chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission, and William Trufant Foster, Auditorium, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Business meeting, New England Women's Club, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Gallery talk in "Paintings of the Sea, by Galen J. Perrett," by Miss Elsa Rehmann, Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street, 4.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. C. Ralph Taylor, 31 Pelton Street, 3.

Meeting, Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc., talk on "The Rev. John White of the Dorchester Company," by the Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Hotel Vendome, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: International exhibition of contemporary glass and rugs; prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer; exhibitions of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Modern Japanese and English textiles and ceramics. Through Jan. 25.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Helen, Von der Weyden. Etchings by Heintzelman. Through Jan. 18.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street — "Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by H. Gordon Warlow. Paintings of famous interiors by W. B. E. Ranken. Through Jan. 18.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc. Through Jan. 30.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Goodman Studios, 667 Boylston Street—Prints by Hans Kleiber. Through Jan. 18.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee. Through Jan. 25.

Exeter Galleries, 129 Newbury Street—Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth century works of art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Free docentry service. Open week-days 9 to 5, and Sundays 1:30 to 5. Animals, birds, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston; sea life, rocks and minerals. Cases telling the stories of people of India, China, Egypt, Early America, the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, North American Indians, etc. Hawaiian exhibit. Winter birds of Massachusetts.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Friend of France

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Myron T. Herrick, Friend of France. An Autobiographical Biography, by Col. T. Bentley Mott, Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $5.

AMONG the great reputations built up by the World War that of the late Ambassador Myron T. Herrick ranks well toward the top. Most Americans think of him as having represented the United States at Paris throughout that conflict, although, in fact, he retired in November, 1914, being reappointed in July, 1921. During most of the war, and, indeed, during all that portion of it in which the United States was engaged, Mr. Herrick's neighbor from Ohio, the Hon. William G. Sharp, occupied the American Embassy in Paris. Nevertheless, to the multitude, Mr. Herrick will always remain par excellence the war-time American Ambassador to France. This reputation was built up by a frank manifestation on his part of that affection and sympathy for France which have always characterized American public sentiment. In those war months during which he remained in office he was as little "neutral in thought and deed," to quote President Wilson's phrase, as was Page at London. Both men won the admiration and affection of the peoples to whom they were accredited, and Herrick was able to add to his war-time service a further record of helpfulness in aiding France to recuperate after her hard-won victory.

This book, from the hand of one who was long his intimate friend, as well as his associate in the embassy, is brimful of anecdote and personal reminiscence. It is fascinating reading from the first page to the last. Perhaps it is not quite adequate as a biography, for it fails of complete treatment of Mr. Herrick's economic and political views and attainments other than those attaching to his diplomatic service. Colonel Mott, having been, so to speak, at his very elbow during the crucial days of the German advance upon Paris, and again in the less terrifying but almost equally trying period following the re-establishment of peace, naturally gives chief prominence to the events of those periods. And as, after all, that was the most dramatic portion of Herrick's life, the book loses nothing in interest by being thus limited, though some readers may miss more adequate accounts of his relations to Ohio politics, his endeavors to help solve the ever-present agricultural problem by a system of farm credits, or the part he played in the business life of his home city of Cleveland.

The Lafayette Escadrille

But as a picture of Herrick, the indomitable friend of France, trying to maintain the pose of a strictly neutral ambassador in Paris in the face of the onrushing armies of the Kaiser, Colonel Mott's book is admirable. Looking back through the perspective of the years, and with full recognition of the fact that the United States became the associate if not the ally of France in the war, it must be a great pleasure to every American to know how thoroughly Ambassador Herrick was in sympathy with the French, even before his own Government entered the conflict. General Pershing said of him later: "Herrick was our first volunteer." Perhaps the best story in all this volume of interesting reminiscence is that of the establishment by young Americans resident in Paris of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, most of whose members were killed early in the war. Colonel Mott tells the story thus in the Ambassador's own words:

"I forget the exact date," he said, "when the first of those boys came to ask me about enlisting, but it must have been very soon after war was declared. Some of their names I remember, probably because later on they were among the first to be killed in the Lafayette Escadrille. Such were Kiffin Rockwell, Raoul Lufbery and Norman Prince.

"They filed into my office with that timidity which frequently characterizes very courageous men, more afraid of seeming to show off than of any physical danger. They came to get my advice. They wanted to enlist in the French Army.

"I got out the law on the duties of neutrals! I read it to them and explained its passages. I really tried not to do more, but it was no use. Those young eyes were searching mine, seeking, I am sure, the encouragement they had come in the hope of getting. It was more than flesh and blood could stand, and catching fire myself from their eagerness, I brought my fist down on the table saying, 'That is the law, boys; but if I was young and stood in your shoes, I know mighty well what I would do.'

"At this they set up a regular shout, each gripped me by the hand, and then they went rushing down the stairs as though every minute was now too precious to be lost. They all proceeded straight to the Rue de Grenelle and to service in the Foreign Legion."

Service to Refugees

One who was in Paris in the hectic days of the declaration of war, and the siege, and who saw the crowds of worried and puzzled Americans, their credits shut off, their baggage lost, their returning steamships impounded, their means of defraying even the daily costs of living suddenly vanished, can appreciate how great was the work of the American Embassy at that time, headed by Mr. Herrick. We had a host of capable volunteers, but the work which these accomplished could never have been performed except under the leadership of a man with the genius for organization. In this volume will be found the story of the way in which he enlisted the aid of American bankers, provided credits, calmed the excitable, helped the unfortunates, and gradually got the stream of frightened tourists headed homeward.

At the same time he assisted in the organization of the American Ambulance, one of the greatest benevolent services of the whole war. He took over the interests of the Germans, the Austrians, and other powers hostile to France in Paris, and helped their people to make their confinement in detention camps at least tolerable. Later he had occasion to do a like service for the Turks, when they came into the war. The fact that Turkey had finally determined to throw its strength to the German side gives pertinence to the anecdote told by Mr. Herrick in one of his letters:

"The German Ambassador to Constantinople said to your mother at dinner last summer while visiting here: 'My Government gives me a summer palace, a winter palace, and a yacht, all of which costs it more than a hundred thousand dollars a year. We think it is worth while.' So it would seem. He is a very able man, evidently capable of carrying out the Kaiser's wishes."

That $100,000 a year was certainly well invested. Perhaps in time the United States may learn that money spent on its diplomatic corps will in time of crisis pay good dividends.

Mr. Herrick's work in Paris during these early days of the war was not aided by the fact that throughout that period he was merely a holdover Ambassador, his successor having been appointed, and during part of his encumbency of the Embassy actually in Paris waiting to move in. The essentials of this situation are told in Mr. Mott's book, although perhaps in a more detailed biography it might have been possible to secure something of Mr. Sharp's reactions to that situation, making the story more usefully illustrative of the difficulties which political envoys sometimes encounter.

Students of American politics who wondered why after his return the first time from Paris, with his honors thick upon him, a resident of the pivotal State of Ohio, and a loyal Republican, Mr. Herrick was not nominated for the Presidency in 1916, or in 1920, will find the explanation in this book. Politics, as a shrewd observer once remarked, "is powerful uncertain things," but it is interesting to speculate what would have been the difference in history had Herrick been nominated in either of these elections. Particularly had he been a nominee in 1916, the chances are that the fluke which prevented the election of Hughes would have been averted, and the United States might have been brought more swiftly into the war.

However, that is mere speculation. Much in this book inspires one to speculative reverie. To some extent it whets the appetite for more and makes one wish that instead of being as it is, largely a matter of personal reminiscences, it were a fully adequate biography of a man whose career, honorable at every point to himself, afforded a striking illustration of the opportunities presented by the Republic to its citizens. The poetic justice which enabled Myron T. Herrick, after surrendering his Embassy because of the political revolution in the United States, to return again to it later and become the most loved American in France since the days of Franklin, is a phenomenon which helps to establish one's faith in the imperishability of justice.

MYRON T. HERRICK

Big Business in Literature

A Great Rich Man: The Romance of Sir Walter Scott, by Louise Schutz Boas, London and New York: Longmans, Green. $3.50.

WE ARE surprised that this book has not been written before. When all the greater literary figures of the world are presented to us afresh through the vivid methods of contemporary reporting, and when the more obscure corners of history are ransacked for any personalities which can make possible copy, here is the great pioneer of big business in literature. "More idyllic than the adventures of the heroes of his poems and novels were his own adventures through life, adventures in success, . . . in things purchasable by the hard round gold his pen earned for him." What could be more truly romantic to the popular thought of today than the romance of deserved commercial success, won in later years at least against bitter odds, in the career of Sir Walter Scott?

Mrs. Boas's volume is quite frankly a romance and not from any point of view a careful full-length biography. Only through allusions in the latter part of the book do we catch any glimpses of her hero's childhood or early environment. We see him first "a tall young man," meeting his first personal romance on the church steps. Through his devotion to the charming Williamina Stuart is the young Scott's character first revealed in the swiftly and pleasantly discursive style of the whole story.

Then, with dramatic suddenness, we find him married at 26 to Charlotte Carpenter, who declared her faith that he would be "a great rich man." From that moment on the author follows the meteoric rise of the new poet who took the world by storm with his fresh, dashing narratives of the old romantic days of the Scottish Highlands. She shows his consuming ambition for lordly estates, and sketches in many a detail in the growth of Abbotsford, where high and low came to be entertained in one continuous round of genial gayety.

It is an oft-told story, familiar enough in its main features. But Mrs. Boas makes it live again in bright, vivid colors. Scarcely the suspicion of a shadow ever crosses the triumphal path which leads Scott on to greater fame and financially fabulous success. Out of an inexhaustible reservoir, he pours the prose romances which the public eagerly turns into a stream of gold for him. Then the crash of the publishing houses of Constable and Ballantyne, which Sir Walter had so lavishly and secretly underwritten. And then the gallant fight which he made against grave and increasing disabilities, and the victory in the end which was greater than all of the success of happier days. "Samson-like, carrying off on his strong Samson-shoulders the gates that would imprison him"—such, in Carlyle's rugged Scottish phrase, is the keynote of the final chapter.

All this unrolls again before us in fluent, sympathetic pages. Nothing new about Scott, we suppose, is claimed by the author. This is frankly romance which is not fiction, but appreciative reconstruction of the actual. Perhaps it may be called superficial. Certainly at times it seems unnecessarily garrulous in its gossipy amplification of the trivial. We may doubt also whether the real inwardness of Scott shines through the surfaces which Mrs. Boas so engagingly portrays. What was the man, when in rare moments he was alone? Was he not something more than any biographer has ever attempted to find? We should like to know, and we hope someone will tell us. But we are glad for Mrs. Boas's volume, particularly since she has not sought the merely sensational, which obsesses so many romancing biographers at the moment.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

They Come and They Go

LITTLE REVIEWS are patterned on the phœnix. Destroy them, and up they bob, if not in the same spot, elsewhere. The Freeman, The Dial and The Little Review itself are no more; but Hound & Horn is going strong, and now come The Miscellany and The Symposium. At least The Miscellany has come, and the mail brings us warning that The Symposium impends.

The Miscellany starts off bang with an article by Geoffrey T. Hellman on "The Alarming Condition of Literary Criticism." What you might call a leading title. Still, we like it better than "What of the Present Condition of Literary Criticism?" Any city editor will tell you that if you can't open with a simple declaratory sentence, you have nothing to say.

* * *

Mr. Hellman's animadversions upon current reviews of books seem to us salutary. In artistic wars, the critic has too great an advantage. To the average reader of a newspaper or a magazine, if you see it in print, it's so. The very fact that a writer is employed to express his opinions in print, especially when his name is attached, implies authority.

No notion could be more mistaken. Neither could a notion be more useful to editors. Knowing the impression given by a by-line, editors incline to make the most of it. Some of them, who in any event regard comment on the arts as an embellishment for news of more important affairs, such as politics and crime, pick out a likely police reporter with a sketchy education but a lively style and make him forthwith a literary editor or a dramatic critic. "Sign your stuff," they tell him; "then people will assume you're important."

* * *

Then begins the operation of insidious influences. We do not mean that anybody bribes the critic to be nice. We know of no critic, however badly equipped, who would accept such an advance. It's more subtle. A little judicious flattery, a few harmless favors, and the amateur critic begins to realize that this book and that play aren't half bad. When he has hunted up in Roget a new laudatory adjective, he finds himself quoted for the first time in a publisher's or a theater's advertisement. That's a big day. He begins to share the good opinion the publishers or managers obviously hold of him. He is a personage. Thereafter his object in life is to find quotable phrases to put into his notices. Thus fame comes to the phrase-maker, while the real critic wastes his music on the savage race.

A few years ago much fun was poked at the blurb writers. Nowadays they're out of it. No college graduate attached to a publisher's staff could hope to compete in ballyhoo with a clever reporter in full career. We propose that for the next phase the critics and the blurb writers swap jobs.

* * *

"I see by the paper," writes Mrs. Janet Rankin Aiken, "that you have taken in joke what I intended in deepest earnest about 'Levelling Dialects' in the January Bookman. Surely you realize that we hear, not with our ears, but with our mind, its habits, prejudices and conventions. Sounds may differ from one another in their tonal or musical qualities, but that is not the basis upon which we condemn certain dialects which differ from those to which we are accustomed. Take 'the girl's oil' and 'the goil's erl.' The sounds are substantially the same. We accept the first and condemn the second by our habit process, not our intelligence.

"What constitutes 'Levelling Dialects' as important is that these dialect prejudices must be removed if we are to negotiate a closer approach to national and international unity in language, with all that that implies of friendship and world peace."

The fault, dear Mrs. Aiken, is not in our understanding, but in ourself, that we are a microcosm of the difficulties in the way of attaining friendship and world peace through removal of dialect prejudices. Because what we want is a levelling of all dialects to our own.

"Half-Holidays of a Critic"

Back Numbers, by "Stet." London: Constable. 10s. net.

WHOEVER "Stet" may be—and many of his readers will have little difficulty in guessing—he is at once an agreeable writer and a critic as just as he is catholic in his sympathies. These half-hundred brief essays appeared originally in the Saturday Review, many of their themes having been suggested, as their title indicates, by a perusal of early issues of that famous and venerable journal. "Stet" can be trenchant enough if he wants to, but he is not often so in this book. For he is writing to please himself, about what he has read for sheer enjoyment. "These papers," as he explains, "are but the equivalent of table-talk . . . the half-holidays of a critic." Though they have the quality of good, leisurely chat, it is obvious that there are both scholarship and solid thinking behind it.

"Stet's" subjects are mostly Victorian, or, at any rate, they are writers who did the bulk of their work in the nineteenth century. He will occasionally discuss something as old as Donne's poetry or as modern as Virginia Woolf's "Orlando," but it is obvious that he takes his literary pleasure most readily in that not too distant past which has lately come to be regarded as of antiquarian value. Unlike some of his contemporaries, he can write of it with affection but without patronage. In a moment of exuberance, he has parodied a famous line of Do son's with: "I have been faithful to thee, Victoria, in my fashion," but his mood is rarely satirical.

On the other hand, he is not given to mistaking geese for swans. "Overpraise is the poorest service a critic can render a writer," he says; and, when he deals, as he often does, with men and women who have won but a minor place in the ranks of literature, he does not set them on pedestals disproportionate to their stature. What he does is to take some writer whom the world has almost forgotten, such as W. J. Linton or Thomas Ashe, and discover qualities in their work, however slight and intermittent, which makes it worth while to give them occasional attention. Or he looks at more familiar figures from a fresh though never a paradoxical angle. Thus he insists on the fundamental seriousness of Austin Dobson and, on the other hand, underlines the merits of the lighter pieces of James Thomson, the author of that masterpiece of melancholy, "The City of Dreadful Night." He defends Whistler, very effectively, against the charge of literary amateurism and "Max" against that of dilettantism.

The easy manner, the wit, the fine judgment and the temperate enthusiasm of "Stet's" papers make them models in their kind.

"... a Solemn Stillness Holds"

Seven Tales and Alexander, by H. E. Bates. London: Scholartis Press. 7s. 6d.

ONE picks up a new volume of short stories by the author of "Day's End" with eagerness, wondering if at last that grave sensibility has found its wings "Seven Tales and Alexander" marks an undoubted development in his talent, but his imagination is still timid. Only in poetry can one find anything to compare with the peculiar atmosphere of his stories, in the work of those poets of rustic delights, Blunden or Gray. But there is this difference: Mr. Bates's elegiac muse sees the rustic sight with the eyes of childhood. Again, his talent is essentially poetic and evocative, rather than inventive or even creative in the highest literary sense. He feels his way to the shadowy contacts and inaudible conflicts of the creature with his environment.

"Alexander," the longest story in the book, is a typical piece of work. There is unity of situation, but the situation itself is fluid and vague. Like most of the stories, "Alexander" is about a child; the theme is the recurrent one of the exquisite joys and anguishes of the childlike heart, and the poignancy of its communions with the darker and incomprehensible adult world. In "Alexander" a small boy accompanies his uncle on a journey to the house of an eccentric old lady whose apples and plums they are to pick. The two set out just after dawn with a pony and cart, travel in silence, give a lift to a woman in the road and call at her cottage for refreshments and, while the uncle sits talking in the cottage, the boy plays with a little girl in the garden. When the journey is continued and the fruit-picking begins, this idyl is still in his wandering memory. The eccentric old lady appears, an excellent study in the macabre, and in the evening comes the long drive home through the darkness.

The remarkable thing about the story is the sensitive adjustment of Mr. Bates's observation; the skill with which he sees everything through the child's eyes and feels everything with the child's heart. The atmosphere of these early autumnal gardens, somnolent with the drone of bees and the odors of trees and flowers, hangs over the pages. This is an effect not gained by the mere imposition of description; rather, Mr. Bates has seen that atmosphere is made to emanate from myriad little events. The air, the trees, the houses, the talk, the animals—everything is happening and, therefore, living. This is the surest sign of Mr. Bates's development: nearly every sentence is an event. He is discovering the elusive current of time and is sailing down it like a leaf on a stream.

There has always been a certain monotony in Mr. Bates's work which is inevitably more noticeable in a collection of short stories. It is perhaps a sweet monotony like that of Gray's "Elegy," but this can be said of the whole school of short story writers who have found in this form an outlet which was more usually found in lyrical poetry. There is, however, more variety of mood in "Seven Tales and Alexander" than in the author's previous volumes. "The Child," a short thing about a small girl who is watching some bathers through the colored pane of a window and finally rushes down to the sea to join them, to their indignation, is a fine brief rhapsody. When, however, Mr. Bates attempts fantasy in "The King Who Lived on Air," he fails badly; his somewhat hobnailed talent is incapable of seven-leagued flights. These unearthly ventures should be left to A. E. Coppard, who does them superbly.

As we had hoped, Mr. Bates is discovering a sense of humor. A tinker's donkey has trespassed and the man is brought to court and fined; but, childlike, utterly unable to understand the stern amusement of the formal world, he believes it is the character and not the misdemeanor of his beast that is in question. The last sentence is a masterly piece of simple solemnity—an example, too, of Mr. Bates's unfailing sense of the dignity of all emotion:

"As he waddled up to pay his 20 shillings he could not understand why the court was laughing at him, for as he stood there thinking of his donkey, his broken cart and his wife, it seemed to him an altogether serious thing."

V. S. P.

The Wheel of Time

Coronet, by Manuel Komroff, New York: Coward-McCann. $3.

THE spacious times of the great nineteenth-century novelists return to memory as one reads Manuel Komroff's "Coronet," with its 677 pages. A little misgiving as to the need for quite so many pages does not prevent an appreciation of the grandeur of the writer's undertaking and the excellence of his achievement. "Coronet" is a book to read slowly, to think about and to keep, and to be grateful for because sustained effort, richness of texture and length of view have not entirely passed out of contemporary fiction.

Mr. Komroff shows courage. In time he has covered more than three centuries, in space he has traveled Italy, France, Russia and America. His characters are many, but his theme, broadly speaking, is one; namely, the decline of aristocracy. In successive episodes we see one kind of aristocracy after another swept away. The aristocracy of blood, of military power, of the intellect, in turn break down, and in the end money rules—as it did in the beginning.

The story is centered in two symbols, of which the more important is a coronet, a masterpiece of Florentine craftsmanship, exquisitely fashioned by a goldsmith of the early seventeenth century, at the behest of a French count. The coronet was a token of power, and a source of trouble. Even before it was finished it provoked young Rocco, the apprentice, to dishonesty, and through him it brought the whole guild of goldsmiths to poverty. For young Rocco grew rich on the small beginnings of his theft from his master, and in revenge for having been put out of the guild he drove the goldsmiths out of business. "Money is power," said Rocco, the swineherd's son, who had gained the pork monopoly of Florence, married a noble lady, and lived in a castle.

The Napoleonic Era

The coronet, completed, gave no comfort. Its owner, the Count de Senlis, found it a cause of contention among his children.

With the story of the coronet goes that of a little silver whip from Russia, a symbol of oppression.

Two hundred years later another kind of aristocracy was in the saddle. The French Revolution had thrown down the old nobility. Napoleon was Emperor. In his ambition to make Europe one nation he had undertaken the Russian campaign. Of all the episodes in the book this is the most impressive. Here the coronet ironically became the sign of rank in the family of the Russian Colonel Burin, who was given a title, rumor said, because "he drove Napoleon out of Russia with a little silver whip." As a matter of fact Burin's service to his Tsar was of quite a different character. The Empire fell, the Bourbons were restored, the exiled Count de Senlis returned to the home of his ancestors. But the old ways were gone. In the city where his father had been lord and master the new Count was outfaced by the son of the town scavenger, for a boy who had made that terrible march to Moscow and back would dare anything.

In the 1850's the coronet and the whip reappear in an episode which reveals the reverence paid by the arts to money and rank. It is a confused episode, which entwines the family history of the Burins with an account of Balzac indulging in grandiose speculations and spending a lifetime in wooing an aristocratic wife. With this go incidents from the life of Chopin, purporting to show that the composer sacrificed his talent to the wishes and tastes of wealthy patrons. This section of the book carries out the theme, but as a piece of narration it is unimportant and involved.

The Twentieth Century

The lapse of 50 years more brings the story down to 1900, when there has arisen, supposedly, an aristocracy of the intellect. "Intellect alone is able to extend the horizon of man's knowledge and set him free," declaim the wise young men of that day. But the reign of intellect is short lived. War, born of commercial greed and the lust for land, wipes out the new aristocracy before it has opportunity to show what it can do.

The story ends in 1919. A new power has sprung up, yet not so new, after all, for Rocco of Florence typified it 300 years before. It is the power of industry and money. In the last episode the daughter of a Chicago "pork baron" marries the last Count de Senlis, a not-so-bad, not over-good young man, not above manufacturing a few family relics for the sake of impressing an American heiress. One of his relics happened to be authentic. It was the ancient coronet, of course.

Thus the chronicle ends, but the coronet, symbol of power, has not ceased its baleful influence. From money to money the cycle has run. What will the next cycle bring?

In so large a piece of work it is hardly possible that all portions can be of equal value or merit. If the quality of the second part had been sustained, if all of it were as powerful as that account of the Russian campaign, and the fall of the Empire, with its bitter drama, its sharply selected incidents and tragic pulsation, the book would be nothing short of great. That has not happened. As it is, the book is lavish, vivid, keenly realized, a remarkable chronicle of historic events, an intricate and unusually careful piece of narration, but occasionally confusing in its speculations and theories.

This Delicate Love, by Winifred Welles (New York: Viking. $1.50) is characterized by lyricism combined with a smoothly flowing potency. With an ear and an eye ever alert for beauty, the poet sings of the freshness of spring, of youth, and of happiness.

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Shrubs With Colored Berries for Birds and Bouquets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Yakima, Wash.

SHRUBS and small trees displaying berries of glowing colors are desirable not only for their decorative value in the garden in winter, but for the unique bouquets that may be enjoyed indoors. Pleasure comes also from providing food for our winged friends. Birds will come to our homes and delight us with their presence while they feast upon the small fruits. When the ground is covered with deep snow and weed seeds are no longer accessible, the birds are grateful for berries, if we have had the forethought to plant shrubs that provide such food.

As with many things that may be enjoyed, preparation must be made for them. Shrubs in a few years grow to a size enabling them to bloom and set fruit that may be used for winter decoration and that will provide food for birds. If we would have this enjoyment, there should be no delay in getting them started. Those planning to improve their home grounds in spring might increase a few shrubs which carry winter berries. The choice will be governed by the extent of the grounds and the landscaping plan employed.

Twigs with scarlet, orange and white berries make delightful bouquets for winter decoration. In humid regions, such as the eastern United States, the middle West and the country lying west of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon, several evergreen trees and shrubs producing red berries which persist in winter may be grown. The English holly is probably the most desirable of these. This tree with its shiny green foliage and scarlet berries, so much in demand for Christmas decoration, has been improved greatly and nurserymen now offer grafted trees of known fruitfulness. Grown from seed the English holly throws many seedlings which on reaching bearing age are indifferent producers of berries, hence the planter should obtain grafted stock derived from fruitful trees. The American holly, a native of the eastern United States, is not as desirable as the English. The evergreen hawthorn, Crataegus Pyracantha bears beautiful red berries.

Hawthorns

The red-berried evergreens mentioned are not dependable in the arid regions of the western United States, but many deciduous shrubs with attractive winter fruits may be planted there freely, and these are acceptable in humid sections as well. A wide range of choice is open to those who would put shrubs bearing winter berries on their home grounds. Some are low, such as the Japanese barberry, while others make large shrubs or even small trees, such as the hawthorns.

Red berries are produced abundantly and in clusters by several hawthorns. The most desirable ones are the cockspur thorn, Crataegus Crusgalli; the Washington thorn, Crataegus Phaenopyrum; and the English hawthorn, Crataegus oxyacantha. In spring these produce white flowers profusely. Paul's hawthorn, a variety of the English hawthorn, has scarlet flowers. Several deciduous cotoneasters carry red berries. The best of these is Simondsii. In arid climates the planter should avoid the evergreen species.

Both the Japanese and the common barberry are desirable for their red berries. The Japanese barberry is a low, spreading shrub, often used for low hedges. Its berries hang all winter. The common barberry makes a taller, more upright bush, six to eight feet high. Its berries are usually red, but there is a variety with yellow fruits and even one with white.

The coralberry placed in a suitable place where its rampant growth will not encroach upon other plants will furnish arching branches studded at the nodes with wine-red berries resembling gladiolus bulblets.

Of the berried shrubs mentioned the hawthorns and barberries are edible and liked by birds. Many other berries are favorites with them. Such are the high bush cranberry, the Japanese snowball, the mountain ash, the flowering dogwood, Russian olive, European privet and the staghorn sumac. The berries of the common juniper and the Virginia red cedar are eaten by birds. The barberries, the hawthorns and the junipers have the additional value of being favorite nesting places of birds.

For Winter Bouquets

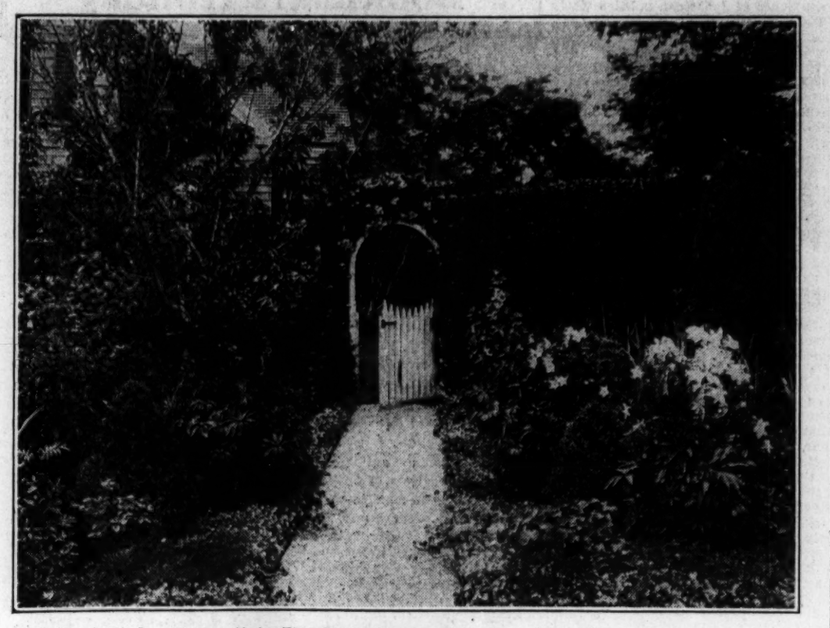
Red berries that persist in winter are obviously more desirable than those of other colors. However, in making winter bouquets white, black and purple berries will add variety. Attractive bouquets can be made by taking branches with berries of different colors and combining them with some foliage. To supply a touch of green where twigs devoid of leaves are used, nothing is better than the large forms of boxwood left untrimmed in summer and grown especially for such use. When not covered with snow, the periwinkle may be used for the same purpose.

The best known of the white-berried shrubs is the snowberry, which grows in woodlands across the continent. The spongy fruits remain white until mid-winter and in protected places longer. Several of the dogwoods carry white or light blue berries. In Cornus alba, the Tartarian dogwood, they are white or bluish white; in Cornus stolonifera, the red-osier dogwood, a native of this country, white; in Cornus amomum, the silky dogwood, blue or partly white; and in Cornus circinata, the coral dogwood, light blue. The dogwoods attain a height of 10 feet.

The branches of the Tartarian dogwood are bright red and those of the red-osier dogwood a darker red. A variety of the red-osier dogwood has yellow branches. In the garden the red and yellow colors of the stems make a striking contrast to the snow. The bright green stems of the yellow globe flower are very pretty in winter.

The black chokeberry, Aronia melanocarpa, and the purple chokeberry, Aronia floribunda, are desirable for their dark berries. They grow 10 to 12 feet high. Most species of Viburnum carry black or bluish-black berries. The most desirable ones are Viburnum lantana, the wayfaring tree, which grows 20 feet high; Viburnum prunifolium, the blackhaw, which reaches a height of 15 feet; and Viburnum lentago, the nannyberry or sheeberry, which attains a height of 30 feet.

Four kinds of roses have red hips or fruits. These are Rosa eglanteria, Rosa rugosa, Rosa glauca and Rosa setigera. Of these Rosa rugosa is the best. Its hips are as large as filberts.



A Path That Leads Somewhere, a Hedge That Gives Privacy and Provides a Green Background for Flowers, and a Little Picket Gate to Add Just the Hint of Romance and Mystery to Intrigue the Imagination—Here Are Elements of Good Design in a Garden in Southampton, L. I., Designed by Clarence Fowler, Landscape Architect.

January Notes for English Garden Work

IT HAS been said that antirrhinums are likely to rival sweet peas in popularity. I do not know that I care for comparisons where flowers are concerned. Every flower is lovely in its own way, and it is certain that for the embellishment of flower beds and borders nothing could give greater pleasure than antirrhinums. Though they are perennials, and will last for some years, nobody grows them in this way unless it is on the delightfully free and easy retaining wall. For the most part they are grown as half hardy annuals, and I wish to speak of them in that connection in these notes.

We have now come to the time of year in England when the seed should be sown in the heated frame or greenhouse. With all the emphasis at my command I would urge our readers to give the plants this early start. They will have reason to regret it if they leave the sowing of the seed until March. The following materials, which every gardener can command, will make up a suitable seed-sowing compost: three parts of loam, one part of leaf mold, and one part of sand. Each ingredient should be passed through a riddle having a half-inch mesh in order to provide a uniform texture and mixture. The gospel of cleanliness should be preached to the gardener with fervor, for the plants that he loves will only succeed properly under hygienic conditions. For this reason I recommend that the boxes or flower pots in which antirrhinum seed is sown should be thoroughly cleansed. They should be drained also with a single layer of potsherds and a little rough soil. When the actual compost has been put into the receptacles, and pressed down and leveled, it should be watered with boiling water for the purpose of killing any weed seeds or fungus spores that may be present.

Kindly Care

After the compost has cooled down, the seed may be sown thinly, and should be just covered with fine soil. Now lay a piece of glass over each receptacle, and cover the whole with brown paper. It should be remembered that small seed is very tender, and the kindly care that is bestowed by the use of glass and brown paper will preserve to the tender organisms the essentials of equable conditions of heat and moisture.

In ten days to a fortnight the little antirrhinum seedlings will appear through the soil. After the coverings have been removed for a day or two they should be placed in the strongest light that January affords so that a sturdy growth may be encouraged. Any watering which is necessary should be done in the early morning. This will enable superfluous moisture to dry up before night, and thus prevent damping off. When the little seedlings have formed their first rough leaves they should be transplanted into boxes at a distance of three inches apart. The soil that was suggested for seed sowing will answer well at this stage if one part of partially decomposed manure is added to it.

When On the Move

For a time after transplanting, the plants should remain in the greenhouse or heated frame, but when it is seen that they are what gardeners term thoroughly on the move, they should be taken to a cold frame and ultimately stood out of doors. This hardening-off treatment will fit them for life in the flower beds at the appointed time. I should indicate that there are three sections of antirrhinums: tall, intermediate, and dwarf. The tall section, which attains a height of three feet, is well adapted for the decoration of borders, and I recommend the following varieties: Scarlet Prince (scarlet), Yellow King (yellow)), Cottage Maid (rose pink with white throat), and White King (white). The intermediate section is ideal for flower beds, and the following selection is charming: Coccinea (orange scarlet), Enchantress (pink), Golden Monarch (yellow), White Beauty (white), and Maize Queen (maize shaded with salmon). Intermediate varieties reach a height of 18 inches. The dwarf kinds, which grow nine inches tall, look pretty in small beds, but they are nothing like so popular as the other two sections. If any of our readers desire to make use of them, they can obtain separate colors from any seedsman. As a rule, varietal names are not attached to these.

The Scarlet Oak

It seems a far cry from antirrhinums to oak trees, but I should feel that I were omitting a very important matter in these January notes if I were to fail to speak a word of praise for the scarlet oak. It is one of the most beautiful trees in cultivation, and any of our readers who decide to make use of it in the middle of their lawn will be delighted with the experiment. The leaves are large and handsome in appearance. Throughout summer they are deep green in color. In autumn they are as red as a glowing fire.

The scarlet oak will grow quite well in ordinary soil after it has got a start, which should be given by placing a barrowful of good potting soil around the roots at planting time. Planting may be done in England now.

G. H. COPLEY.

Blue Flowers

Lovers of blue flowers will find in the Caucasian forget-me-not a valuable addition to the rockery. It bears the formidable name anchusa myosotidiflora, by which it is usually known to gardeners. The plant carries large, airy sprays of beautiful clear blue flowers in April and May. Large, broad leaves, 8 to 10 inches across, arise from the crown and above them are raised the attractive sprays of flowers.

This charming plant was introduced a few years ago from the Caucasian mountains. It thrives under average conditions and the foliage is neat and attractive through the summer. The sprays are larger than those of the common forget-me-not, and the appearance of the plant on account of the big leaves is quite different.

Another blue flower of recent introduction is the Chinese forget-me-not, cynoglossum amabile. The intense blue flowers are borne all summer on stems of 18 to 24 inches. Due to its thrifty growth and value for cutting, this new plant, which is an annual, will undoubtedly become popular. Both these flowers are related to the true forget-me-nots, which are species of Myosotis.

Limestone in Creamy White, Gray, Golden Brown, Blue or Buff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

DISTINCTIVENESS and individuality in the home are most prized assets. Everyone erecting a new residence has at least an inward wish that the finished product, however modest or pretentious, will display enough character to attract attention. So often nowadays the home is thought of as reflecting the type of people living under its roof. The exterior design and construction is as important an index of this sort as the interior decorations and furnishings may be. The phrase, "homes of distinction," has become almost the password of the building industry, it seems. Who has not heard it or used it?

The kind of building material selected for the side walls is, of course, a determining factor in the outward appearance of the home, granted that a competent architect is employed. There is an unmistakable trend in the United States toward durability and strength of appearance, as well as beauty and distinction for exteriors. This has brought homes of masonry construction more into favor and the building industry is making serious efforts to bring the costs of such construction down to the range of the average small home builder.

Limestone Trim

For a period of years the small suburban home has consistently employed limestone for purposes of trim. Almost any brick house for example, may be made more pleasing by the judicious use of limestone trim. It is splendidly adapted for the watertable, door and window sills, lintels and coping. Occasional houses elaborate somewhat on this treatment by having an attractive doorway feature of limestone, together with quoins around the windows and the corners of the building. Such a treatment of the small home is still quite the vogue and often enhances the desirability of the building from the resale standpoint without unduly burdening the property with first costs.

But it is possible to increase the use of limestone for the home in a most effective and enonomical manner. The Indiana limestone industry has made much progress toward putting the product of the Hoosier State quarries within the price-range of possibilities for use in constructing the sidewalls complete. Officials point out that the prospective builder need no longer be frightened away from consideration of limestone because of greater cost than other exterior building materials. It is true that in years past its use for residences has been confined to those dwellings of the larger and more expensive type. Today, however, it is claimed that a house costing as little as $12,000 may use limestone for the entire exterior surface at a cost but slightly in excess of other materials.

An Impression of Strength and Character Can Be Achieved by Limestone If Well Handled.

To offset the somewhat increased first cost there may be taken into account the higher resale value, which one authority has set at around 10 per cent. As against the upkeep of a frame dwelling, the limestone represents a considerable saving in paint alone over a period of years. Many prospective owners may feel, too, that the greater distinctiveness of the completed home well warrants the extra expenditure.

Creamy White, Buff and Blue

Indiana limestone, as its name would signify, is produced in southern Indiana from a deposit which is estimated by geologists to be more than 15,000,000 years old. It ranges in color from a soft creamy white, to a buff, dark golden brown, gray, blue and variegated, which latter is a combination of blue and buff. It is stone which can be readily worked, and no matter how elaborate the carving called for by the architect's detailed drawings, this stone is responsive to the most delicate of cutting. Yet despite this seeming softness in texture, there is an underlying strength which withstands the most severe climatic changes and the erosive action of city smoke. It is unusual also in its resistance to fire.

Limestone for facing, or veneer, comes from the quarries in a natural state, without any surface treatment whatsover. It comes in random sizes and officials of the industry here recommend the use of Random Ashlar for the body of the structure, and still keep the trim for the decorative features around the doorway and windows. As its name would indicate, Random Ashlar is stone work laid up in courses of irregular heights and lengths apparently at random, but creating an effective appearance. Walls can be faced with either a four- or three-inch thickness of Indiana limestone, against a backing of hollow tile or brick. In some cases where an owner has modernized an old frame house, stone work has been set in place and anchored to the studding.

Sawed Up on the Ground

The limestone is delivered to the building site in long strips of irregular lengths, which obviates the expense of preliminary drafting-room costs, machine cutting and indidivual marking of each piece from a prepared plan. A laborer on the ground, using a portable electrically operated carborundum saw, cuts the stone to the length desired by the mason. One laborer can keep five masons supplied with sufficient stone, and each mason should set at least 150 square feet in a day's time. From which it is declared the cost of setting is less than that of other materials, and the building may be completed so much sooner.

The Cut Stone Contractors' Association of Chicago maintains a service bureau at the Builders' Building, to assist prospective home owners in the selection of the proper stone, the scheme of jointing, and to supply literature and photographs of attractive homes. Practically every community as far west as the Rocky Mountains is served by a cut stone contractor, who will gladly give practical suggests as to the most economical usage of limestone for the small dwelling.

This is the fourth of a series of illustrated articles on building materials. The fifth, on adobe brick, will appear Feb. 1.

Indiana Limestone Used Effectively With Stucco. Note How Any Possible Toneless Surfaces Are Broken Up.

Success With Sweet Peas

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

London

AS SO many have marveled at the long flowering period of my sweet peas and their wealth of blossom, perhaps it may be of interest if I say how I grow them with the same success every year. Firstly, the trench where they are to be planted is got ready in the autumn if possible. Two feet deep is it dug, and plenty of household refuse such as vegetable leaves and stalks, lemon and orange rinds, bones and egg shells put at the bottom. Failing this some farmyard fertilizer may be used or even added to the refuse.

In February, the seeds are sown, three to a pot, in good soil with some sharp sand at the top and some fertilizer at the bottom. The pots, 4½ inch size, are kept on a shelf in a cool greenhouse, but would do quite well in a room, putting them in a sunny window when the seeds are up.

When two inches high they may be moved to a cold frame if there is no fear of frost reaching them, and should be supported by twiggy sticks. As soon as the weather will permit they can be planted out on the trench which is by now filled in. They need only to be turned out of the pot and opened out with the hands and planted, so that the roots do not get disturbed more than necessary. Leave an interval of 12 to 18 inches and plant the next potful.

For the Young Tendrils

Sprays or twigs should be planted round each little group at the same time for the young tendrils to cling to. These twigs, which may be provided from any old birch broom, should be about a foot high and serve as protection from cold winds. After planting, we sprinkle some sulphate of ammonia, mixed with double the quantity of superphosphate of lime, round the plants.

Staking or supporting the sweet peas is the next thing to be done, remembering that the taller your supports, the more flowers will you have. If we cannot get birch branches we use hazel and try to get them 10 feet high, while even old fruit nets can be used for them to climb up. This concludes our work for the next five or six months, except that in very hot weather it is well to draw up some of the soil from the border to protect the roots.

Always Cutting, Never Pulling

Our hedges begin to flower in June, and we cut and cut again till early October. Much of the success depends on constantly cutting the flowers, and never pulling them, and they must never be allowed to form seed pods. Sweet peas rather enjoy a little shade for part of the day, and I have had some splendid blossoms from the center of an apple tree where they had climbed. I prefer to grow masses of but few varieties. Last season my hedge began with the lovely "Bluebell," the exact color of the flower. Next came "Avalanche," white; "Magnet," pink; "Olympia," purple; "Ruffled Rose"; "What Joy," cream; "Flamingo," scarlet; and "Goldcrest," orange.

This year I shall grow "Jack Hobbs," cream flushed scarlet; "Reflection," blue-mauve; "Clarion," like the bloom on a plum; "Carnival," pink and cream; "Huntsman," scarlet; "Sonny Boy," dark red; and "Idyl," pink. I hear that some good novelties will be shown, including "Cheerio," "Orange Glow," "Souvenir" and "Television."

One last hint, if your soil has no lime in it sprinkle some over the trench after it is filled in. Otherwise the sulphate and super will not have the same good effect.

On a Small City Lot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Fort Wayne, Ind.

WE HAVE found much joy in planting our small city lot.

Our lot is 45 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good sized seven-room house, a two-car garage, a 30-foot grape arbor hanging full of Delaware, Concord and California white grapes, and two peach trees that give us all we can use.

The rose garden has 95 tea roses, a cherry tree near the center of the lot that gives us all the cherries we want, and beneath which is the rockery. This was made by piling up stones, rubbish, dirt and plenty of rich soil. On top of this were placed some more stones, and the openings were filled in with shade-loving plants. A year ago last fall we planted Clara Butt and Picotte tulips, which were beautiful in the spring, with the sea pinks, daisies and violets blending in. The woodland ferns were beautiful, and later the primroses, pansies of all colors, forget-me-nots and lily of the valley. Then came the dainty harebells we found in the woods, also columbine and tradescantia, or spiderwort, which has bloomed all summer.

Back of this rockery, around the base of the tree, we have the fall Statue of Liberty Canna, with its rich bronze leaves, Pampas grass, with two small Arborvitæ trees at each side, besides yellow Japanese iris, and blue Delphinium, all of which makes a fitting frame for the pool at the foot of the rockery.

For the pool we dug a hole (9 x 5 ft.) in a kidney shape, irregular —2 feet deep. My husband and a friend lined the hole with cement. We planted cattails and water lilies. Last spring we added Egyptian Lotus, Blue Beauty, yellow and red water lilies. The yellow lily bloomed all summer. The Anadraris, or water fern, water Hyacinth, Floating Heart, and Flowering Rush, which has a beautiful blue flower, completed this group. In front, and around the pool, to hide the stone edge, is Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum, Dianthus, Columbine, Forget-me-nots—blue and pink—lobelia, Portulaca, or moss roses, Petunias, Blue Flax with its feathery foliage, and the old-fashioned "hen and chicken" peeping out from the creeping plants and stones. In front of this is grass turf, and a bird bath where all kinds of birds come to feed and bathe. In the shade of the old peach tree are attractive garden seats. One side of our lot has a well kept hedge, with a garden gate at the garage. On the other side is an irregular Rainbow border, meeting at the back with a white ornamental fence, with garden gate over which is a trellis covered with Dorothy Perkins climbing rose.

In the pool, which is the joy of our garden, there are five goldfish, and four Blue Gills that have learned to come to me for food. Four green frogs enjoy sunning themselves on the lily pads. Our large cat loves to watch the goldfish and frogs, and they are all good pals together. So much joy on one small city lot.

A. N.

Rosy Morn Indoors

Petuinas of various colors and types are prominent elements in the outdoor summer garden, window and porch boxes and hanging baskets. An enthusiastic devotee to these brave blossoms has conceived the idea of adopting them for the winter window garden and introduces an unusual cheery effect with the bright, catchy blossoms.

A pot plant type of petunia has been developed that is especially adapted to indoor conditions. It is a grateful plant and shows its appreciation of tender care and love. It is a double species of the Rosy Morn baleony petunia. While the blossoms, built up in carnation-like form of five or six layers of irregular petals, apparently are deeper in shade, more intensely glowing than the well-known cerise-pink color of the single Rosy Morn, it is actually quite the same color.

The young plants are procurable from various seedsmen and are usually furnished in 2½-inch pots, in which they may be brought to full size and loveliness before spring. A well-grown double Rosy Morn potted petunia is stocky and much branched. It grows rapidly and requires frequent repotting to larger pots. This should be done progressively—that is, not placed in an extremely large pot from one of a comparatively small size, else the blossoms would be retarded and the growth of the plant become attenuated. The proper procedure is to transplant from a 2½-inch to 4-inch pot; from 4-inch to 6-inch; 6-inch to 7-inch, and so on.

Watching the tiny plantlets grow new branches and leaves, unfold its rosy warmth to the coaxing sunbeams, is a joy indeed. Two or three of the plants will enliven any prevailing somberness to the window plant groups.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Charms of the French Provincial

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

PERHAPS there is no more dramatic furniture than that of the French provinces, dramatic because it reflects the conflicts between domestic life in the various regions and the climate, soil and natural environment which condition it. Twenty-eight French provinces have thus built up out of the alphabet of house furnishings as many histories of their customs.

Two years before the Great War this furniture had begun to attract decorators. Today, eighteen years later, the field is rich as a source of interior furnishings in the United States. It offers for country houses and all unpretentious residences occupied by people historically and romantically minded, a wealth of material. The pieces expressing the special tangents which civilization has taken in the twenty-eight provinces may be studied in France's far-flung countryside or in the numerous regional museums. The search for these antiques, owing to the conservative character of the French householder, would probably not be as fertile of rewards as that of American antiques has proven in the last 50 years. Still it opens up unpredictable possibilities and very particular excitements, because of the great expressiveness of the pieces, each of which suggests by its structure a picture of the domestic life which it witnessed. Furthermore, were a demand produced, reproductions would certainly become available in much greater numbers than at present.

Forms Reflect Environment

A bed, a china cabinet, an armoire, narrate the local conditions and wherever found can through study be referred to their origins. Where the weather is rigorous, for instance, the bed becomes a cabinet closed in by solid doors, or—more moderately—by spindled ones admitting some slight ventilation. In mild climates the bed may be a four-poster or a paneled piece set out in the middle of the room. In the Marais Vendéen, at the mouth of the Loire River, beds are placed on high legs. Why? To avoid the discomforts of flooded rooms.

In the dry and dusty south, china cabinets are constructed with inclosed shelves. In the rainy north the gleaming dishes, unthreatened by dust, are gaily exposed on rails and hooks. Where pottery is abundant because of native clay these cabinets become particularly pretentious. In Brittany and Normandy, where women wear immense beruffled headdresses, a piece of furniture was developed called a bonnetière or bonnet holder, which is a good-sized wardrobe built for their storage.

Ornamentation is influenced by other local interests. For instance, in Auvergne, where lace is the only article of luxury, geometric designs borrowed from that craft characterize the carving.

Court Styles Little Followed

Beside such variations in structure and theme traceable to social conditions, there are many individual pieces associated definitely with their regions for no discoverable reason. The great armoires—wardrobes, as we should call them—which are always present in the French provincial rooms, show innumerable variations in proportion, structure and ornament, and it is an interesting game to attribute them to their native places. Local woods, of course, have considerable influence. Therefore, a study of the geography of the regions acquires a romantic significance.

The art period represented by provincial furniture design is a short one. In the greater number of provinces the styles begin in the first half of the seventeenth century, that is, in the period of Louis XIV, and continue through those of Louis XV and XVI. The classical revival and the Empire and the Regency modes were never known in the provinces.

In Guienne and Gascony, however, the styles are all confined to the age of Louis XIII. Unique among the provinces these offer remarkable examples of that epoch. For some unsolved reason such designs, and these exclusively, were reiterated right through the nineteenth century. They consist of very large square armoires, double-tiered cabinets and clothes c'ests, which in prosperous neighborhoods are opulently decorated with panels and moldings in huge diamond-point designs, and which in poor sections are plain.

Regional Individuality Alluring

The search for particular pieces should be an exciting one and their decorative quality would enhance any residence not definitely styled in a conflicting manner. There is, for instance, the master's bench of the Pays Basque, built in three sections. The center section of the back folds down, releases a pedestal, and is available for a table. In its native habitat it is intended for the head of the family who thus draws himself apart from the family board.

In Flanders is found a low armoire bearing a press operated by a hand screw. The purpose of this arrangement is to compress damp sheets, which in Flanders are never ironed. They are then laid in the compartment below. In Brittany there is in use a curious table with a kneading trough under its hinged top. This would provide excellent space for papers or sewing materials.

In the Pays de Caux are china cabinets made with a base designed for draining dishes, which are adaptable to other uses. In Normandy exist grandfather clocks with curves resembling those of a violoncello, and called "demoiselles."

The table pétrinière is peculiar to Burgundy, the Lyonnais and Savoie. It has a removable top for the storage of knives and forks. In Artois and Picardy is found a characteristic bread box, or pannetière, an oblong case hung on the wall and opened by a beautifully spindled door.

Quaint Minor Things Abound

Champagne produces a hanging shelf named a godelier to hold metal knives and forks. In Brittany balustered spoon holders hang from the ceiling like chandeliers. Throughout Normandy and Provence are many small hanging pieces. Among these are a salt box, flour bin, knife holder and mug container, a little cage made of spindles, with a delicately carved door surmounted by a cornice and further crowned by plumes and olive branches. Of this Alphonse Daudet writes: "That precious, saucy little cage; 'tis all my country! With its bars wide enough apart for an arm to reach in, and a lock big enough for a safe."

These allusions to a few of the French provincial house furnishings should be sufficient to excite the interest of those who are looking for new schemes for decoration and for unique pieces which may be introduced into old schemes to give them distinction. Admirable workmanship and that purity of design and unerring feeling for proportion which are associated with the French decorative arts make such objects desirable, even aside from their associations. A study of the manner in which the furniture is grouped in its native settings would also inspire many delightful and novel arrangements in the American home.

Editor's Note: Written with a background that includes a sometime residence in France, this article is of necessity little more than an outline sketch which leaves important details to be filled in by the reader according to his ability. For those who may desire a suggestion at this point we mention the book, "French Provincial Furniture," by Henri Longnon and Francis Wilson Huard. It was published two years ago by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and sells for $5.

Photograph by Courtesy of Lord & Taylor, Department of Interior Decoration

This room for a growing boy has various attractive features. It is cozy, yet not too small, and contains the essential conveniences for the occupant. The armchair is upholstered in red glazed chintz, small red designs to match appearing on the white curtains. The candlewick spread is white with designs in blue. The furniture of natural maple is several tones darker than the wall, which is buff color

His Butterfly Table

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE friendly old-time collector had often related bits of his adventures in picking up the rare things that filled his home. One evening he was in an especially genial mood and responded leisurely to my expressed admiration for the butterfly table near which we sat. It was in the living-room and on it were several alluring recent books as well as more seasoned printed acquaintances.

These were lighted by a fine old lamp with a shade of porcelain picture panels, below which swung and glistened a circle of long cut-glass prisms. We were both seated in high-backed Windsor armchairs that, it occurred to me might carry a story of their own. This is what he told me about the table:

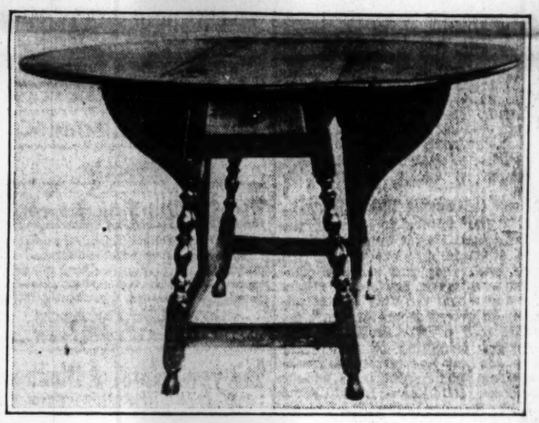
"Yes, about the hardest antique to find nowadays is a genuinely old butterfly table, and I am happy to have a good one that didn't cost me much. It was really about the best stroke that I have made in 15 years of collecting, and it was taken at a dealer's own figure at that.

"In my business trips about southern New England I was covering most of the large cities, with some spare hours most days. I had recently begun to be interested in antiques and had bought just a few things after absorbing a good bit of information on the subjects from dealers and from books. Not that I knew much, but enough to recognize a butterfly table when I saw it, even if it was pretty shabby.

Found on a Morning Stroll

"The night before I had spent in this old seaport city, and was taking an early morning walk through the waterside streets where two or three antique shops were located. Standing on the sidewalk in front of one of them was this dusty, worn and forlorn looking table, with one leaf off the hinges and the drawer missing. It had evidently sat in the cellar at some time in its career, for the feet were rather rotten. So, in some ways it did look like a poor thing, in its worn gray paint that probably had been put on at least 150 years back. Above the feet, the wood was hard as ever, and when we are speaking of rock-maple, that means very hard indeed. A quick glance, as it stood on the bricks that summer morning, and I knew that it was going to be mine if the price could possibly come within my means.

"The dealer had handled antiques solely for a number of years and I expected that he would name a top figure. It happened, however, that this was the first table of the kind he ever had, and still more surprising, he didn't even know what kind it was. This explains why, when I asked him 'How much?' he answered 'Ten dollars.' Surprised as I was, I kept a sober face and remarked that the thing was in bad shape and would cost a lot for repairs. He admitted that this was true and added, 'Call it $8. It ought to be worth that if it's worth anything.'



The butterfly table that the collector found in a New England seaboard city

Tried to Buy It Back

"He agreed to crate it for the expressman for the $2 he deducted and I took his receipted bill for the whole charge. You may believe that I 'happened' down his way before night to make sure it was started toward my home. It had gone all right, but not before a lady had called and asked him to try to buy it back again and sell it to her. Several weeks later I received a letter from him, again asking me to set a price on it.

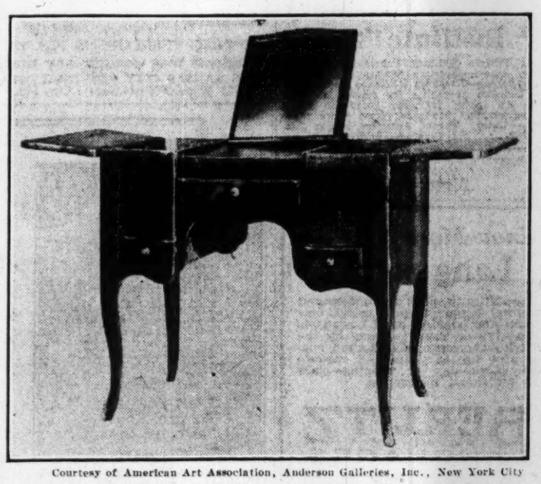
"Meantime I had the table repaired by putting on new feet of the right form and making a drawer from old wood taken from another table. The work of finishing was my own part of the job, and I had lots of fun cleaning off the single coat of paint, put on, no doubt, before the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Then, after a careful smoothing with fine sandpaper, it got several dressings of linseed oil well rubbed in, resulting in a nice warm golden color. Now a twice-a-year oiling and a more frequent rubbing keep it in tip-top condition."

And that was all, for his pleasure seemed wholly unmixed with pride. The experience was recounted with such modesty and detachment that it might have been another person's rather than his own. Then he pointed to a new book and told me how it had delighted him with its fresh accounts of the career of a sixteenth century leader whose rare qualities he had not before appreciated.

Butterfly tables have been given that name in quite recent years, and no mention of the term will be found in any old records so far as I have seen. Inventories of household goods were common in the 1700's, and in these invaluable old documents the contents of homes are listed in detail. The nearest approach to a description of such a piece is found in the expressions, "Folding Table." Even those were not at first—in 1660 when they appeared—quite the same as this one. They had round tops and the four legs were upright, not slanting. The leaves were held up by an extra leg that swung from the main frame in the manner of a gate, so they are called gate-leg tables nowadays. The swinging bracket-like support for the leaves of the butterfly table was a slightly later device that originated before 1700, somewhere in Europe, but just where we do not know. The name comes from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly, when the table is viewed from the end and the leaves are up.

Most of the tops on this type are said to be oval, but elliptical is really the correct word. There is always a spread to the legs, or as the books say, they are splayed. The shape of the legs and of the crosspieces (stretchers) make all the difference in the world in the value of a table. On this one the legs could hardly be better, for they are of the double-vase-and-ring form, with sharp, deep turnings. Two "vases" are seen on each leg, one of the upright, and the other inverted. The "ring" is between the "vases."

Almost always the stretchers are plain bars with square edges like this one, but sometimes they are turned in the same way as the legs. In that case they are worth much more and that means big money. Another fact that may seem strange is that the smaller one of these tables is the more it will bring, provided that the turnings are good. I am speaking only of genuine antiques, for there are plenty of fakes that are worth nothing from a collector's valuation.



Courtesy of American Art Association, Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York City

French dressing table or poudreuse, dating about 1750. It suggests in its outlines the lowboy or dressing table that was a familiar type of the same period in America. This is from the collection of French furniture and works of art of M. Bourlier-Collard of Paris, which will be on exhibition at the Anderson Art Association, Anderson Galleries, Jan. 25, to be sold on Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 1

Old Hadley Barn Becomes Museum

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

THE preservation of the tools, implements, and vehicles of early American rural life in the Connecticut Valley is the "raison d'être" of Old Hadley Farm Museum, now in embryo in the historic village of Hadley, Mass.

"There are plenty of museums displaying the furniture and household accessories of our forefathers," say Clifton Johnson of Hadley and his brother Henry R. of Springfield, sponsors of the Hadley Museum. "We begin our collection where others leave off; . . . at the back door." Thus it comes about that those things native to the barn, the shed, the pasture, the highway and the back dooryard of the early farm home, will form the nucleus of the collection to be housed in Old Hadley Farm Museum.

That the project may be consistently handled, an old barn, one of the historic structures of Hadley, has recently been moved to the village green, and restoration begun. It is the plan of its sponsors that in the spring an old-time tavern sign will welcome visitors to see a comprehensive collection of "American Primitives," as these things are termed in the jargon of the antique world.

Town Settled 270 Years Ago

The town of Hadley is one of the oldest in the Connecticut Valley. Differences in churches at Hartford and Wethersfield were the principal cause of its settlement in 1659. But it is likely that had those disputes not occurred, the desirable tracts of land lying adjacent to the river would not have lain idle long. The early settlers followed the productive regions, as the swallow follows the wind.

In her historical tale for children, "The Young Puritans of Old Hadley," Mary P. Wells Smith has depicted Hadley; the broad village street, with its ancient elms; the Colonial families and their heroic conduct, when, in the Indian wars, the towns of Hadley, Hatfield and Deerfield were the outposts of civilization.

Collectors of antiques (children grown tall) come face to face with the same village names when C. F. Luther published in a recent magazine an exhaustive study of the authorship and ownership of the much-sought-for Hadley chests.

How the Farm Museum Idea Started

So it seems quite in order that out of historic old Hadley itself should come the sponsors of the first Farm Museum. Natives of the village, the Johnsons were doubtless familiar with the legends of their countryside, and early became intensely interested in the folklore of the valley. As collectors and dealers in old books and antiques, they had gradually accumulated a considerable tore of those crude tools, implements and vehicles which were the means of "carrying on" in the early rural community. These things had been housed largely at the summer home of Clifton Johnson, in Hockanum. Piazzas were sacrificed to the storing of the "primitives"; the family had nowhere to put its rocking-chair of a summer evening. Ox-carts threatened to crowd the cows from their rightful pastures. What to do with these outdoor "antiques"? Out of the problem grew the solution: a Farm Museum which would care for the collection properly, and at the same time, be of public benefit.

At this stage of the project Mr. Johnson went to a housewarming in the village, and there fell to talking over his proposed plan with Dr. James L. Huntington of Boston, who summers on the Hadley estate of his illustrious grandfather, Bishop Frederick D. Huntington. Within only a few days afterward, Dr. Huntington came into possession of the Huntington estate, and promptly offered the great barn on the place to Mr. Johnson for the housing of the farm collection.

This history of the old barn goes back to Capt. Moses Porter, the only Captain from Hadley in the service during the Revolutionary War. His estate, with the handsome "mansion house" which he built before going to his commission in Albany, is now known as the "Huntington estate," two miles north of the center of the village. The house and barn were raised May 27, 1752, and the Porter family moved in in December of that year.

The house was later occupied by the Rev. Daniel Huntington, who married the daughter of Charles Phelps. Mr. Phelps put on the present mansard roof, and made other alterations. He added to Captain Porter's farm until he had about 600 acres. The place went to Mr. Phelps's son familiarly known as "Squire Phelps," and to his daughter Elizabeth Whiting Phelps, who in turn became the wife of the Rev. Daniel Huntington, the father of the Rev. Frederic Daniel Huntington, better known as Bishop Huntington.

Bishop Huntington was born in the old house. His summers were spent in the ancestral home in Hadley and his interest in the place and in the farm life was unfailing. The present Dr. Huntington of Boston is his grandson, and the donor of the barn.

Buildings Moved Two Miles

In commenting on the moving of barn from the Huntington estate to the village center, some two miles distanct, the Springfield Republican says:

"At first it seemed an impossibility. It is a huge structure, 42x65 feet, and was in a state of considerable disrepair. The Johnson courage was good, the telephone company was dubious, insisting that they would probably get the barn moved a part of the way and then have to give it up." However, after 24 days of patient and intelligent work, the feat was accomplished and the work of preparing the building for its new service is well under way.

The restoration will leave the interior of the barn as nearly as practicable in its original condition. Exposed timbers and rafters will help to preserve the character of the structure. Where modern comforts and conveniences must be added for the benefit of the public every attempt will be made to conserve suitable background for the collection to be housed.

Will Become Public Property

The exterior will be clapboarded, painted white, given adequate windows, and so treated as to conform to the Colonial architecture of the surrounding buildings in he village group. At either end of the the structure the great, flapping barn doors will be preserved. The main doorway will be a replica of that on the Porter house, the oldest house in the village, built by the Porter family which formerly owned the Huntington estate. Eventually the museum will be given to the town. It is hoped that, in addition to providing a wholesome interest for the community and visiting public, it may be of especial benefit to the Massachusetts State Agricultural College in its research work.

The promoters of the museum and Dr. James Huntington are co-operating with the Tercentenary Committee in Boston to provide antiques for the pageant of farm life which the committee is putting on in connection with the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield in 1930. Many of the vehicles and implements used there will likely find their ultimate resting place in the Old Hadley Farm Museum.

Happenings In London

By "COLLECTOR"

London

ON THIS page not long ago I recalled how Samuel Pepys, the inimitable Diarist, set out on May 29, 1661, to Walthamstow, a London suburb, with a silver porringer in his pocket to give away as a christening present; further, that he probably paid for this two-handled oatmeal bowl and its cover about 10 shillings, say $2.50, an ounce.

Pepys would have been a mightily astonished man could he have visited a certain famous Bond Street auction room recently and seen a similar Charles II porringer, with a cover and stand, sold for about $15,050.

I understand that this piece, which bears the maker's initials of an unknown seventeenth century London silversmith, will probably go to the United States, as will a Charles II silver tankard which realized more than $3500 at the same sale.

There is a boom in Restoration silver, with its beautiful chasing, just now. The steadily soaring prices for really fine pieces apparently negative the gloomy prediction of the effect of the Wall Street slump on English antiques.

* * *

I was interested to see that an album of imperial miniatures, made for the great Mogul Emperors of India of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has just been sold in the London auction room for about $52,500. Such prizes are only for the wealthy collector. On the other hand, charming old English and continental miniatures, or "portraits in little" as they were described in Georgian times, still offer a fascinating quest to "small" collectors, both men and women, including American visitors to London.

It is, of course, easily possible to pay anything from the equivalent of $500 upward for an example by a famous portrait painter. At the same time, a genuine little masterpiece may still be acquired, on occasion, for only a few dollars. A friend of mine recently obtained two little signed and dated gems on ivory, both by well-known eighteenth century miniaturists of the Liverpool school of painters, for an average of about $15. A lovely medieval English miniature on vellum was secured for less than $2.

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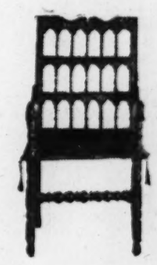

A Set of Twelve Side and Two Arm

Old Spanish Monastery Chairs

The Unconscious Art of the Frailero

THE simple *frailero*—or monk's armchair—is a striking example of unconscious art . . of that unexpected and almost unrealized invasion of beauty into everyday things of the time. One can well visualize these chairs in some old and white-walled refectory, made vivid by sunshine and its red-tiled floor . . .

The particular pieces in our collection are the all-wood chairs characteristic of ARAGON and NAVARRE . . . with the little arches across their backs supported on turned spindles which further distinguish chairs of these regions . . . fascinating little arches! Breathing into the severe chairs of the monks a whisper—a mere hint—of the grace and fantasy which *Moorish* art brought to that of *Spain* . . .

These fourteen chairs form not only a very complete set, but a very interesting and delightful one of their kind

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EDUCATIONAL

Travel via the Library, or 'See the Library First'

IF ONE man read about places without going to see them, and another man went to see them, but did not read about them, which one would be more intelligent? There was a young man who, because he had always wanted to travel and was always looking forward to a time when perhaps he might, read so much that he could talk with the veteran globe trotters. Once after a group of them had been talking for half an evening this man made the remark that he had never been to Europe. Everyone was surprised. He had been talking about London, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris.

Last summer he went to Europe, and what a traveling companion he would have made! When he was in Westminster Abbey he knew more than the guide could tell him or would have time to tell him in a week of wandering up and down aisles and into chapels. His eyes were quick as he looked about him fitting things already known into their respective places. Sometimes things were nearer together than he had thought they would be. Sometimes he found that in their surroundings they looked different than he had thought. Walking all around a statue, for instance, was much better than seeing pictures of only one side at a time. He was always getting new points of view from which to look at things, and he was seeing them in their natural settings and right proportions. Westminster Abbey was smaller than he had thought and Trafalgar Square larger.

Anyone can be an intelligent traveler without even leaving town. If he cannot go abroad on a ship, he may go by way of the library. He may choose where he would like to go and be his own guide, and learn as much as he pleases about buildings, mountains, the history of men and nations, streets and rivers, the customs of the nations. Then he will be ready to appreciate a trip by land and water if he ever takes it. If he does not have that opportunity, perhaps he has had something which is as substantial, perhaps something better. Certainly he has taken the first important steps toward gaining the advantages of travel. When people are in Europe, they wish that they knew more in order to appreciate more fully what they are seeing. Anyone can get ready to go to Europe or Asia or Australia.

The First Step

The first step in traveling is to know what you are going to see and to know about it. The path leads through the library. Perhaps we can start a new slogan: See the Library First.

The way to get ready to travel by the library is simple enough. Clubs and societies may go together. Teachers may take their classes. Individuals may travel in their own easy chairs. Baggage is what we hear so much about in traveling. Well, some sort of bag might be necessary for *carrying books back and forth from the library.*

Of course, get a guide book. Get guide books to all the countries where you are going. If it is England first, get the guide book for all of England, and then one for London because you will want to stay there for some time and see many things.

Follow your guide book. Go where you wish and stay until you are ready to move on. Be as leisurely as you please. Luxurious leisure is yours. Don't miss anything if you can help it, because soon you will be far away in another country, and you may not have time to come back.

Aside from the pocket reference guide you may find more descriptive, chatty books. These will be your pick-up companions, ready to notice and comment on funny and interesting things along the way.

When you are at the library, look up your country or city in an encyclopedia in order to set a comprehensive summary. There you will find things which you will want to learn more about. You may, for instance, be interested in the educational systems of the countries. If so, you will find out about them more conveniently in the encyclopedia than in the foreign country itself. Or you may learn about the gardens, or any special thing.

Another day when you are at the library, look your country up in the Reader's Guide to see what modern writers have been saying the last year or so.

Of course, every time you go to the library you look through the card catalogue, look at many books, take out some, and wish you could take more. You will probably begin with general descriptions and accounts of the country or city where you are at the time. Soon you will specialize in history, architecture, painting or literature. When you are in Edinburgh you must read histories and novels about Mary Queen of Scots.

Know Your Cathedrals

No matter where you are, you must know about cathedrals. When were the cathedrals built? What was the life in the villages like then? How many people worked on the cathedrals? To what extent were the workers allowed to express their own conceptions? Who made the gargoyles and what do they express? What are the parts of a cathedral? What are the present arrangements for keeping cathedrals in repair? Have you read, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame"?

You will get more out of all your trip if you have an outline of the history of art in your head. You will enjoy things more, too, if you know about special schools of art and about special artists. A life of Leonardo da Vinci will give you an insight into the Renaissance and so will Cellini's "Autobiography."

Probably you will want to chart your trip when you begin it. A big map and the guide book will help you do it. You may land at Cherbourg and look about it, your first French town, an historic one, too! Then you will spend the first night in a French hotel. Your door will have a knob in the middle instead of near the side. The sheets will be linen. Someone may sing part of an opera not far away.

In the morning your first continental breakfast, and then a trip to Paris on a French train through France.

Paris. The Arch of Triumph, Notre Dame, the Seine, the Eiffel Tower, the shops. You will consult the map of Paris in your guide book, so that you can trace on paper the path you may some day be treading on land. In the meantime, when you are with people who talk about "the Left Bank," you may listen and talk, too.

In a few days there will be Versailles, the Palace and the Fountains.

And there will be many, many places to go and you will be an intelligent traveler.

Out to Try Their New Rackets on the Courts of a Girls' Private School.

Choosing a College for the Young Girl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Columbia, Mo.

ONE of the women best qualified to understand problems of girls just entering college is Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, dean of women at the University of Missouri since 1923. Dean Priddy comes into personal contact with 1376 university women, a relationship which is perhaps closer with freshman girls who have not accustomed themselves to the ways of college life.

"In selecting a school for her daughter's first year away, a mother should not base her decision on one or a half a dozen opinions favoring any type of school," she says. "She should study them all in an open, unbiased state of mind, and try to interpret them correctly."

The best choice between a coeducational school and a woman's college depends entirely on the girl, Dean Priddy believes. By the time a girl graduates from high school, her mother should have reached some conclusions regarding the girl's nature and individuality. It is exceedingly unfortunate that many mothers never realize the importance of knowing their daughters better. This does not necessarily mean the attempt to establish intimacy with them. That, although greatly to be desired, is difficult to bring about; but it does mean to study their reactions in different situations, to learn their problems.

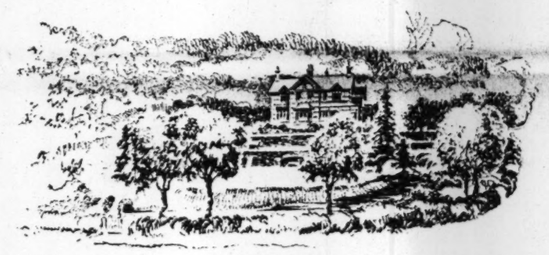
For the mother of a few years ago this was harder to do, but with the era of open-mindedness and frankness which is so far from new that it is a topic quite worn out by discussion, a keener understanding undoubtedly should exist between mothers and daughters.

"For the girl who is impulsive, who is easily swayed by other girls and falls in readily with their suggestions and plans, a girls' school perhaps is not the place to send her. Although a coeducational institution would be more suitable for the development of her character, the best environment would be provided by the parents' following another plan, one which is often followed but which in every instance is not necessary, that is, moving to the community in which the school is located.

"In addition to the fact that it is advisable for girls to learn self-reliance and unselfishness, and gain the broadening influence which living with other people can bring, there is the matter of home rearing and environment. In a number of instances this alone should be the deciding factor in the parents' decision whether to live in a college town. This involves an honest study, by the parents themselves, of the living conditions on which they have established their home.

"So, the wise mother who may or may not be the possessor of a college degree herself, first studies her daughter and then the school catalogues. She is not swayed by her daughter's hopes or wishes but she considers them. She is not swayed by those plans which are made with so much enthusiasm by her daughter's special group of intimate friends, but she considers them, too, and here she may sometimes be influenced wisely. For often, a girl has at least one special chum of her high school days. Graduating at the same time, they plan to go away to school together. If the mother approves of her daughter's friend of friends and sees in the nature of their development characteristics of which she approves, she should encourage their going together. Friendships in college are of the greatest value in character development."

Previous to her connection with the University of Missouri, Dean Priddy was dean of women at Michigan State Normal for five years. She has one daughter, Frances, who spent one year at Smith College and is now completing her school work in the university here.



A Ring of Green Hills and Moorlands Surrounds the Sherbrook School for Girls, Buxton, Eng.

Municipal University Head Starts Expansion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Louisville, Ky.

MUNICIPAL universities are coming to constitute a nucleus of æsthetic and economic as well as intellectual development in their respective communities, in the opinion of Dr. Raymond Asa Kent, newly inaugurated president of the University of Louisville.

Dr. Kent, formerly dean of Northwestern University, is lining up the forces of adult as well as of college-age education in this tax-supported university. In its expansion program the university is receiving the enthusiastic and enlightened support of the city school system, an indispensable factor in its functioning.

In order to fulfill the peculiar obligations devolving upon a local tax-supported school Dr. Kent is dividing its work into two fields, the established branches of the college devoting themselves to the customary type of undergraduate who is seeking a degree in arts, science or medicine; the other entering the comparatively uncultivated region of adult education where information rather than credit is the primary consideration.

"The fact that a tax-supported university owes more to the community than does the endowed institution is by no means a handicap to a high educational achievement," Dr. Kent maintained. "On the contrary, its very responsibilities suggest new possibilities of development."

While the plans of the university are still incomplete, the courses which President Kent contemplates will grapple with community cultural and industrial problems in the same way that agricultural colleges have in recent years dealt with those of the farmer.

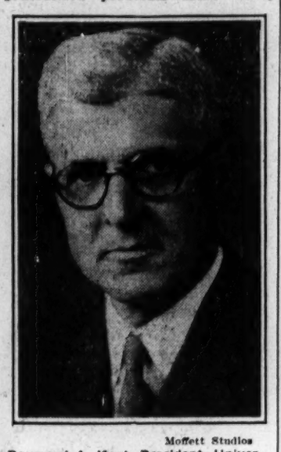
"While the farming industry is composed of a large group facing generalized problems more easily isolated and investigated than those of special industries, there is no reason why the same methods of research and mutual conference should not prove beneficial.

"For instance, there is a housekeeper in every family. While her problems may vary according to her social and financial status, the questions of purchasing, budgeting and general management are common to them all. The same thing is true with questions of rearing children. It should be the place of the municipal university to assist in coping with the problem of understanding the child and its needs.

"To develop further, there are organizations of business women having a membership of several hundred. The fact that they organized in itself implies common problems, while in addition there are other hundreds who are not club members. A community university should meet their needs part way and offer them facilities for handling their jobs more efficiently and increasing their business equipment."

Dr. Kent already has held conferences with the Louisville Board of Trade relative to establishing night extension courses for the benefit of the employees of large business concerns. Other classes are being held in New Albany and Jeffersonville across the river from Louisville. In these extension classes it will not be necessary for students to appear on the campus, but as is the case in New York City universities and elsewhere, the college will come to the student.

Eighteen or 20 agencies already exist in the city which are carrying on adult education of one form or another. "The place of the university is not to dominate existing agencies, but to assist in correlating them, to supply deficiencies and to develop new fields," says Dr. Kent. "Contrary to the general assumption, the learning capacity of the individual does not decrease with maturity, but remains at a maximum up to the age of 45, according to the recent Thorndike survey. Added to that is the increased aptitude which comes from the student's knowing what it is he needs to know."



Moffett Studios

Raymond A. Kent, President, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

What the University Union Does for American Students in Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

PROF. HUGH A. SMITH, director of the American University Union in Paris, has written a statement for circulation among American students expecting to study in France. The union, administered in the United States by a committee of the Institute of International Education, was founded with the general purpose of establishing closer relations between the universities of France and American universities. It is a center and point of departure for the activities of American professors and students in France.

"It would take a book to catalogue the activities of the union," Professor Smith says. "It rarely has two cases alike, and cannot serve, as a dean's office in America frequently may, merely by stating or enforcing the rules. Its advice must often apply to the fundamental aims of the student, who is many times wholly at sea, or quite in error in what he expects to accomplish. Numerous young men and young women, after a half hour with a director of the union, leave the office to take a wholly different course, to work for a different diploma, or perhaps to attend a different institution from that which they had intended on entering, and, in nearly all such cases, are saved from a mistake which would have compromised their long-cherished year of study in France."

Satisfying the Authorities

One of the most difficult problems for many students is to satisfy the authorities that they have the proper equivalents to enter certain schools or become candidates for certain degrees. Since all French universities are under a single minister of education, the permission to enter various schools, or to take examinations for a degree, must sometimes be had from the minister's office. The directors of the union are in close touch with all the authorities, and are often able, by personal intervention or conference, to accomplish what would otherwise have been impossible. They are constantly called on in such cases. The American Embassy, or Consulate, which must sometimes sign the requests of American students, to obtain certain educational privileges, quite regularly asks for a preliminary recommendation from the union, and the French authorities themselves frequently refer cases to the directors because of their special position as liaison officials.

Much of the union's routine work, however, lies outside of this realm of educational problems, Professor Smith notes. One of the first and most pressing needs of the average student is to find a suitable place to sleep and eat, and since he should usually connect this question with the urgent need of acquiring facility in speaking French, it is of vital concern. The union is the most available resource for such students and its help is often timely and much needed. The range of information demanded of the directors of the union is wide. It extends from choosing thesis subjects in several fields for candidates for the doctorate, or estimating the amount of credit that any one out of 500 American colleges might possible give for a certain course of study in France, down to finding a cheap restaurant in Paris.

Need to Consult Union Early

It is the failure to consult the union in time, that is most regretted. Some students do not come to the union until they are already committed to a wrong route, and others come for whom the only honest advice is to return home at once, according to Professor Smith. In fact, the cases belonging to this latter group are not uncommon. A freshman from some American college will arrive, confident of his ability to do his sophomore year at the University of Paris and wholly ignorant of the fact that French universities are graduate institutions. Or another of the same rank, who has failed his first year French at home and who believes in going to original sources, thinks that he would stand a better chance of making good in this subject at a French university, where the nearest practical course he could find would probably be one on French style, or in romance philology. And worse still, they are probably both expecting to earn a part of their expenses while doing this work.

It is obvious, the director adds, to anyone who knows the French and American systems of education, that the integration of numerous American students into a French university is far from easy, and the union exists primarily to help the American student in this experience.

A Number Game

Little hands fluttered eagerly with anticipation on the playground of Berkeley Hall School in Beverly Hills, Calif., for their teacher, Miss Albertine H. Jacobs, had just asked them who wanted to play the new number game, "Tommy Twinkles," as a demonstration for the Mothers' Club assembled within the schoolroom.

As the four little players seated themselves at the table, the mothers were told the interesting story of this game which turns the dread number drill into fascinating fun and play.

One year when Miss Jacobs was not teaching, many mothers came to her for tutoring for their children. One mother was sure her child was handicapped because he was at the foot of the class in his arithmetic, and she arranged for an hour's work each day for the child.

"It did not take me long to discover," said Miss Jacobs, "that the difficulty with this little lad, as is usually the case, was that he was expected to be able to go on with the higher processes of arithmetic before he had had sufficient drill in the fundamental combinations of addition, subtraction and multiplication. Naturally, confusion followed.

"There was nothing to do but to give him this foundational work. Now, an hour's drilling with one child in number combinations looked just about as formidable and stupid to me as it no doubt did to that child, so I began to think how it could be turned into play.

"This number game 'Tommy Twinkles' was the result, and it solved the problem most effectively because the game afforded an immediate incentive to the child thought. We soon proved that it is as easy to master the fact that 8 plus 7 are 15 and 9 plus 8, 17, as it is to learn that 1 and 1 are 2 when there is the real desire on the part of the child to learn it. In a very short time this child had climbed from the foot of the class up to the head, much to the amazement of his regular school teacher."

The game proved such a help in the addition combinations that similar games were developed to cover subtraction, multiplication and division, and tried with other children, always with the same results—keen interest and delight expressed by the children and marked improvement shown in their arithmetic.

"Very soon," Miss Jacobs continued, "I began to get calls from mothers asking about the new game that the children were talking of and where it could be purchased."

The group game is played similar to the familiar household favorite "Old Maid" and the solitaire game much like the simple solitaire with regular playing cards.

Danish Children to Have More Radio Lessons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

TEACHING by means of school radios in European countries has grown enormously during recent years. In Denmark, the development has not been so rapid as in England, but the Department of Education recognizes that the time has now come for the increase of radios in teaching many subjects.

It is suggested in the new school syllabus that music should be given a place, according to the age of the pupils, and that lectures on art should also be included in the upper classes. It has also been proposed that as a supplement to the teaching of foreign languages, which is a specialty in the Danish schools, the children should have the advantage of hearing the language spoken by a native teacher in order that the ear may become accustomed to the sound, and its music. In the reading lessons the children would follow with their books. The teaching of geography could be made interesting to the class if taught partly by those who are familiar with the different countries. History and natural science, from the point of view of an outsider, would also lose some of its monotony. General literature would also become more interesting. The teacher, too, would benefit, not that less preparation would be required for a lesson, but there would be less actual speaking in some lessons. This means a general upheaval in the school curriculum, but a trial plan has been made for 1930, which will be followed as far as possible in the radiocasting of lessons on the subjects mentioned.

The Positive Approach to the Child

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lynn, Mass.

NOT long ago, while taking a rather long train trip, I chanced to sit across the aisle from a mother with four small children. From the time they entered the car until they left, every passenger should have been taught the value of the positive in the training of young children. In fact, I believe more than one passenger on the train must have left with a serious intention of never again inflicting the "Don't Army" upon their families.

When the children became restless with long hours of travel, instead of bothering them with, "Don't stand up in the aisle," "Don't dirty your dress," "Why don't you sit down,"? "Don't put your face against the window pane," and all the rest—this little mother with the soft and well-modulated voice presented the positive side of the situation.

Here are a few of her positive remarks to those children:

"Mary, would you like to sit by mother and read our new book?"

"Let us stand up and stretch for a few minutes so that we'll be rested by the time we reach Grandmother's."

"Wouldn't it be fine to play the alphabet game. Let us look from the window and see how many different letters we can see as we pass by."

"Don't you think it would be a good plan to wash your hands, Jane, so that you may be able to keep your dress fresh and clean?"

"Let us keep as still as we can while the baby gets nicely rested."

Every little member of that family was certainly doing his best to make the trip a pleasant and happy one. Even the littlest one seemed to wish for Mother a loveller trip than she had anticipated.

The spirit of that little group seemed contagious for it was not long before the passengers noticed softer, sweeter methods of approach from various sections of the car.

Other little children must have felt the happiness of the group, for they shyly tried to make acquaintance. Two little boys even crept into the seat and sat down beside them. Instead of admonishing them for coming, or reminding them that they should go back to their own seats, the same sweet, gentle manner of the mother drew them toward her as she said, "Children, couldn't we share our new stories with the little boys?"

The eating of the supper, the going to bed, the rising and dressing in the morning—all seemed a part of the big travel game. Mother was happy that she could share her good times with them; they were happy because of the way she talked to them and because she treated them exactly like big people.

Why can't we all adopt the positive method with our children before the "Don't" habit too seriously fastens itself upon us? Adults rebel at "Dont's" as well as the children. The same ideas, the same lessons, the same values may be derived by the "Would you like to" or "Let us try" or "Why can't we" method—and with no friction or annoyance, no dominating of one self over another.

It is simply that the mother with her wider experience of life knows what is best for her children. But instead of dominating them, in the form of, "You do this because I tell you to," why not bring the same facts about in such a way that the child will develop and grow and become happy under the positive treatment.

We believe there is not a single idea of child teaching that need be inflicted by the "don't" method. The proper choice of companions, the habits of promptness and diligence and respect, the right use of books, the regulating of the leisure hours, can all be brought about by the positive approach and by the process of sublimation. Just as the baby's cry can quickly be changed to a laugh by the directing his attention to the pleasant things, so in the older child the lasting, more durable habits of character can be brought about while the child sees that the parent is in tune and sympathy with his every understanding.

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THE HOME FORUM

Front Porches and Planning Boards

THE front porch, so I read the other day in my newspaper, is disappearing from American architecture. High authority was quoted for this opinion, no less, indeed, than Uncle Sam himself, speaking through the Division of Building and Housing that is part of his well-known Department of Commerce. Who builds himself a house, and wishes it to have a porch, is now more than likely to locate his porch at the back, very much to the benefit of what used to be called the "back yard," for now one plants a garden in it. Surely there is matter for an essay in, or on, the front porch; but sober second thought suggests that such an essay would demand a patient research in the history of domestic architecture. Tut-ankh-Amen, for all I know, may have had a front porch; but I like to think of it as being, like the rocking-chair, a happy product of American conditions. In its time it has been a pleasant place from which to watch the local world go by, on foot or with help of Dobbin; to observe with wholesome pleasure the next-door neighbor learning to ride a bicycle; or, with intelligent wonder, the passage of a primitive automobile. Now there is a monotony of automobiles; the rumbling truck, passing like thunder, destroys the continuity of conversation; the front porch is retreating to the back of the house. I, for one, am unwilling to contemplate what may happen to the back porch if the world and his wife take to joy riding in private airplanes.

Meantime we live in a period of transition, and humanity is in process of adaptation. The diffusion of the automobile is diffusing much else. Petty trade springs up along the roads, and amusement enterprises are likely to invade neighborhoods hitherto domestic. In the town where I live, which may be taken as a fair sample of many others, one may notice here and there the retirement of the front porch; we are arguing about "zoning," a word of promise to some and of menace to others, and we appointed a planning board at our last town meeting. I doubt if we were all quite certain of what planning boards are supposed to be and do; but other towns had them—so why not we? And now, having got the thing, it is evident that we are divided in opinion concerning its desirability. Nobody, for example, would mind how much or what a planning board planned, provided it would stick to planning and not agitate people by trying to get its plans carried into effect. For one thing it takes sides with the zoners, which the anti-zoners naturally object to; it opposes Progress, say some, and wants the *town to establish a park, just to preserve* a view of the ocean, on land that may otherwise be developed by private enterprise into taxable property. I would not give the impression that the town excites itself over these questions. The majority seems indifferent, and no observer can accurately say what it individually thinks. As winter passes there will come another town meeting and we may support our planning board or we may elect a new one.

In this condition of our mundane affairs the hypothetical man from Mars (who would perhaps know about something like it on his own planet) would no doubt be intelligently interested. He would ask questions, put his Martian nose into books, and perhaps discover in the invention of printing the starting point of our present dilemma. Without that invention it is difficult to imagine how the multiplication and diffusion of automobiles could have come about. For without the wide diffusion of information made possible by the printing press how would have come into being the wide diffusion of advertised commodities that characterizes our civilization? A literature in manuscript would no doubt have continued for a cultivated minority; but there would have been no textbooks to teach the children of the great majority, nor newspapers and magazines to spread advertisement and encourage mass production. Assuming that the subsequent inventions of our mechanical age could have been made without in some manner the assistance of the printed word—and this is at least doubtful—none of these inventions could have become of popular use without advertising, and I would have missed the joy of reading in my newspaper that in twelve thousand and thirty three American farms electricity milks the cow and pumps the water and hatches the chickens. To Stevenson's famous couplet—

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings,"

one is tempted to add (in all humility),

"And so we would be, had we only devised
A way to buy all that we see advertised."

To diffuse objects it is necessary to diffuse information about objects; the process may then continue until an observer begins anxiously to remember what he learned in youth about the inability of two objects to occupy the same space at the same time.

There was a time when one cultivated citizen, meeting another cultivated citizen, was likely to say, "Have you read such and such an article in *this month's Dash Magazine?*" The second cultivated citizen would say that he had, and then they would discuss it. Nowadays the second cultivated citizen is likely to say, "No. Have you read such and such an article in this month's Blank Magazine?" And there is naught to discuss.

It is an age of compulsory selectivity whether one is concerned with literature or locomotion. One refreshment stand by the roadside would be no more objectionable than one blacksmith under a spreading chestnut tree used to be; but if blacksmiths had begun to multiply until there was a likelihood of a blacksmith under every other spreading chestnut tree the question of zoning blacksmiths would have become pertinent. Anti-zoners would have declared that blacksmiths had an inalienable right to stand under chestnut trees, and zoners would have argued that people in general had an inalienable right to look at chestnut trees without having to look at blacksmiths. It is pleasant to purchase the honest vegetable, product of the visible farm, at a roadside market; but as roadside markets increase in frequency so does likelihood that an honest vegetable, could it but speak, would say timidly, "Sir or Madam, I must tell you that I did not grow anywhere around here. I am not as fresh as you think." So we have what is becoming a typical town problem: How to curb or set in order this higgledy-piggledy effort to sell things to passing motorists, directly by roadside booth and indirectly by roadside billboard. Something looking to the future has come in conflict with something looking only to the immediate present. If planning boards were corporations, with large capital and a proper staff of experts in advertising they could no doubt "sell" their ideas more expeditiously. Slogans would be invented, and the local welkin ring with them. The diffusive power of print would be called into action. Billboards would attack billboards. Towns would be made "planning conscious."

But suppose we did (unlikely as it seems) become "planning conscious," how interesting would be our opportunity to make an admirable town! Having appointed a planning board to study the past and present aspects of our commodity and determine upon a working plan for its future appearance, we would all be equally interested, and our town slogan, like that of the well-known musketeers, would be "All for one, one for all." We have tree-shaded streets and country roads, attractive houses and gardens, historic sites, a charming view of the ocean so situated that it gives distinction to the whole town, neighborhood stores and roadside stands (but already too many) in convenient places, and groups of stores that have determined for us our business districts. But the wayside stands are increasing along the roads; our community view of the ocean is in constant danger of becoming a real estate development that will hide the ocean behind a row of houses. Not long ago it was proposed to build a motion picture theater in one of our best residential streets, and the threat passed, not because the neighborhood objected but because the proponents failed to capitalize their enterprise by selling stock. The idea is new, and but dimly apprehended, that a town may and should by the action of its citizens determine its own future appearance. R. B.

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A Glimpse of Wales

Llandudno, on the tip of a small peninsula, holds the key to the beauty of Wales. It is a seaside resort nestling between two promontories. The distance between the two cliffs is not great but here the town peeps out and stretches its hotels along the beautiful shore. In one respect it differs decidedly from American resorts. There is a broad walk running as close to the sea as the tide will permit and kept entirely free from the clutter of shops, cheap shows, and other things that make resorts so unsightly and uncomfortable. Such things are here but have been relegated to the town where they belong. This leaves the walk a wide promenade open to the golden sunsets and rose-tinted dawns.

A short motor run through the town takes one out into the midst of green and rocky hills. To the right, farther away than it seems, is a low range known as Sleeping Beauty. With the aid of imagination it is easy to trace the recumbent form of a woman, clear-cut in outline. Conway Castle across the Conway, a high tidal river, comes into view. Two bridges lead to the castle whose gray stone turrets and round towers, close clustered, are anchored to the spot by the strong chain of history. The castle is protected at the back by a hill and, in days gone by, faced the enemy fearlessly at the water front. In this respect the first glimpse is disappointing for, after reading of the various sieges the fortification sustained and of its strong defenses, one expects something a little more formidable looking. It is more naturally pictured as perched on a high rock cliff, with impassable hills behind it instead of the green wooded and gentle slope of Conway Hill. Today Conway Castle seems to stand low against the hill, easy of access, and almost a part of the friendly village that snuggles close to it.

The ride through Conway Vale, and in fact most of the long drive of a long day, follows a winding, looping, chain road, fastened down with countless jewels of beauty. A succession of exquisite pictures is revealed at every turning. Quaint villages, with houses centuries old, gray but sturdy still, now and then one that has renewed its youth with a generous coat of whitewash, are strung along the chain. Now an enticing lane leads down to a cot by a swift-running brook. Here a boy is passed, lazily idle on a green bank while a contented cow grazes at his side,

The roads are sublimated English roads; every rod of the wayside charming. Hills are clothed with heather just coming into bloom, covering much of the surface and peeping out from between rocks. On both sides of the road are bordering stone walls, verdure crowned, or thick blossoming hedges. It would seem almost as if a dry stick put down into the ground in this climate would sprout and blossom like Aaron's rod. Even as one rides the eye catches sight of many familiar floral friends. Flowers and trees laboriously cultivated in America, here grow wild in unbelievable luxuriance. The stone walls are rock gardens, with their velvet covering of stone crop, white, pink, and yellow. High hedges are crowned with rhododendrons in full bloom. Snapdragon flourishes in unexpected places. Foxglove, pink and white, bursts from hedges or covers a whole hillside with overlapping stalks, like inverted shingles. Wild roses bloom as they do in America's Gloucester, only here they are as often white as pink, and their near cousins, the blackberries are snowy with fruity promise.

It is difficult to realize the age of Wales. It is a country founded upon a rock and its houses, built of the same rock, have endured through centuries of troubles and all sorts of weather. One passes many old houses and ruins of old stone houses. Sometimes the roofs are gone, but the walls stand sturdily. These old houses and the old sheep shelters have, many of them, long sloping roofs on one side, often, especially in the deep shelters, going down to the ground. Some of them slope on both sides so they look like roofs placed upon the ground without any supporting walls. Vines often cover these old stone buildings, and flowers burst from the crevices. Sometimes a vine climbs to the broad chimney of a ruined house and then tumbles off on to the roof below, as though overburdened with its wealth of bloom. Here and there, on stone wall and hedge-topped earth wall, heather of the variety that covers Dartmoor, grows in purple clusters. Morning glories tumble from walls, holding up their sunrise cups. Vetch twines its clinging fingers about stronger supporting plants. Queen's lace handkerchief flutters freely above the earth's green robe, and fields of lychnis spread a rose-hued carpet.

Approaching the region of Snowdon, the hills are like great tapestries in gray and green with occasional patches of black stone and purple heather wrought into graceful patterns, with tiny rivulets, like white threads, outlining figures that may or may not be groups of sheep or cattle. All this is frequently dimmed by a mist that grows steadily thicker and thicker. On nearing Snowdon, the heavy mist may shut down over the spot where the mountain should tower in the distance, and the rain probably will be coming down as it can come only in England and Wales. Snowdon will not show its head so there is nothing to do but look wistfully in the direction where it is hiding and try to imagine the scene. There is nothing to do but sigh with regret and resolve to come again and again until Snowdon is visible with the sun shining upon its haughty and austere head, and then to climb to its summit.

Lines

You who have come from my old country,
Tell me what has happened there!—
Was the plum, when you passed my silken window,
Opening its first cold blossom?

—WANG WÊI. From "The Jade Mountain. A Chinese Anthology." Translated by WITTER BYNNER from the Texts of KIANG KANG-HU.

The Explorer

"There's no sense in going further—it's the edge of cultivation,"
So they said, and I believed it—broke my land and sowed my crop—
Built my barns and strung my fences in the little border station
Tucked away below the foothills where the trails run out and stop.

Till a voice, as bad as Conscience, rang interminable changes
On one everlasting Whisper day and night repeated—so:
"Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look behind the Ranges—
Something lost behind the Ranges. Lost and waiting for you. Go!" . . .

Till the snow ran out in flowers, and the flowers turned to aloes,
And the aloes sprung to thickets and a brimming stream ran by;
But the thickets dwined to thorn-scrub, and the water drained to shallows
And I dropped again on desert, blasted earth and blasted sky. . . .

Have I named one single river? Have I claimed one single acre?
Have I kept one single nugget—(barring samples)? No, not I.
Because my price was paid me ten times over by my Maker.
But you wouldn't understand it. You go up and occupy.

Ores you'll find there; wood and cattle; water transit sure and steady
(That should keep the railway rates down), coal and iron at your doors.
God took care to hide that country till He judged His people ready,
Then He chose me for His Whisper, and I've found it, and it's yours!

—From "The Five Nations," by RUDYARD KIPLING.

Reproduced With the Artist's Permission

Petunias. After a Pastel by William S. Horton.

WILLIAM S. HORTON is an American artist who has had a studio in Paris for twenty-five years. His work has been shown in America and England as well as in France, and he has won for himself a large circle of friends. Perhaps the strongest feature of his pastels and oils is their rich color harmonies—he himself refers to his color variations in this way.

We have here a reproduction of a painting the title of which is "Petunias." It is a very fair example of a still life by Mr. Horton, and it is interesting, too, as an instance of his appreciation of flowers. The arrangement is good and points to the years of sound training he has had in composition. His petunias are fresh flowers of innumerable hues properly assembled.

Microcosm

Why sing
Unless as the mocking bird,
Effortlessly filling to the brim
And overflooding
That one time in the city night
When all else is silent?

Why shine
Unless one may as the sun,
With great flashes of brilliance,
Inundating planets?

Yet, presently,
Some of my friends are coming.
I will set this candle
On a candlestick.
It will give light
To all who come in.

My happy friend
Will sing a little song
Like the snowbird's.
It will pick up a little theme,
Then drop it and let it bounce
Three times, distinctly!
And so, over and over!

She will sing other songs,
Little songs,
And all who came into this room
Will leave at last,
Filled with light and song!

When all have gone,
Except this one, my happy friend,
She will sing again,
A soft soft song!
It will slip past me,
Trying to catch, to hold it!
It will go creeping down the street,
Will steal in at the window
Of one who lies sleeping!
He will say in his dreams,
"Where, where,
Have I heard such a song?
Ever? Ever?
Or have I heard it
Never? Never?
Little song!
Encore! Encore!
Are you one of those
Unheard 'ditties of no tone'
Of which a poet sang once?"

Tomorrow he will wonder!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

At give Slip paa Jordens Byrder

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVORAF kommer det, at Pilgrimmene paa Jorden synes at være mere eller mindre bebyrdede og besværede: "Er der da ingen Balsam i Gilead"? Sandelig, mange som har gaaet foran har bevist, at det er der! Fortællingen om Jordens Pilgrimme, med deres Kampe og Sejre, findes i Bibelen. Der findes baade Opskriften til at fjerne Byrderne og de Regler, hvorved man kan gøre Krav paa og udtrykke Menneskets Gud-givne Herredømme.

Da Kristus Jesus færdedes paa Jorden og løftede Jordens Byrder for dem, som var omkring ham, kundgjorde han denne Indbydelse: "Kommer hid til mig alle, som lide Møje og ere besværede, og jeg vil give eder Hvile. Tager mit Aag paa eder, og lærer af mig; thi jeg er sagtmodig og ydmyg af Hjertet; saa skulle I finde Hvile for eders Sjæle. Thi mit Aag er gavnligt, og min Byrde er let". Og mange har bevist, at dette er sandt. Jordens Byrder: Sygdom, Synd, Mangel, Disharmoni og al den Slags—hvor tunge og hvor virkelige kan de dog ikke synes at være! Hvilken Opvaagnen er det da at finde, at de kun er den falske dødelige Følelses Drømme, og at efter som vi lærer, hvorledes vi skal ombytte Materialitetens Aag med Kristi, Sandhedens, Aag, opdager vi, at vort Aag er gavnligt, og vor Byrde er let!

Hvad er dette Aag, Kristus, Sandheden, som gør vor Byrde let; og hvorledes skal vi tage det paa os? Er det ikke et Symbol paa det virkelige Menneskes Enhed med Gud? Betegner det ikke ogsaa en Villighed til at give Slip paa den menneskelige Følelse af Byrde og saa, gennem vor Lydighed, at overlade Gud at udarbejde vore Problemer? Vi tager dette Aag paa os, naar vi ser Gud som Alt. Det bliver holdt sammen af Troens og Tillidens Lænker, og det holdes i Ligevægt uden menneskelig Anstrængelse eller menneskelig Viljemagt. For at tage imod dette Aag maa vi forstaa, hvad Mennesket virkeligt er: Guds Billede og Lignelse, aandeligt, ikke materielt; fuldt ud forsynet med det gode, idet det har Gud-givet Herredømme og dvæler bevidst evindeligt i Guds Nærværelse!

Gennem sit Studium af Bibelen fandt Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, at det Aag, som Kristus Jesus bar, kan bruges i denne Tidsalder og i alle kommende Tider. Hun saa klart Betydningen af aandelig Enhed og aabenbarede Sandheden, idet hun gav Verden Frugten af sit indviede Arbejde. I sin Lærebog "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" fremsætter hun paa Side 226 følgende: "Menneskelige Lovbøger, skolastisk Teologi, materiel Medicin og Sundhedslære lægger Tro og aandelig Forstaaelse i Lænker. Guddommelig Videnskab sønderriver disse Lænker, og Menneskets Fødselsret, som alene er Troskab mod dets Skaber, gør sig gældende".

Efter sin Befrielse fra Trældom skrev Paulus til Galaterne, "Til Friheden har Kristus frigjort os. Saa staar nu fast, og lader eder ikke atter holde under Trældoms Aag". Trældommens Aag! Hvor Menneskeheden dog stønner under det og kæmper for at befri sig, og Mennesker vil vedblive at kæmpe, indtil de vaagner op til at kende den Sandhed, som gør fri—Sandheden om det fulkomne Menneske i den fuldkomne Guds Lignelse, Gud—højest over alt.

Men hvad siger den dødelige Forestilling? Ligesom i gamle Dage hvisker denne de legemlige Sansers Slange Løgne om andre Sind, andre Magter. Nu som i gamle Dage protesterer den imod Lydighed mod Gud, det gode. Den vækker altid en Forestilling om en anden Udvej og faar denne Udvej til at synes lettere eller kortere. Som et Resultat af at give efter for denne Suggestion opdager dødelige, at de er belæssede med Bagage, der ikke er til nogen Nytte. Jordens Byrder, hver eneste en! I "En Allegori" i "Miscellaneous Writings" (Side 328) skriver Mrs. Eddy om dem der vandrer med den Slags Bagage og forsøger at klatre op ad "Bjerget Christian Science". Ydmygheden Dal er Begyndelsen af Rejsen fra Sans til Sjæl, og den er ikke alene overfyldt med Pilgrimme, men ogsaa med deres tunge Bagage.

Den Forestilling, at Materie er Substans, binder i Særdeleshed tunge Byrder paa mange. Menneskelig Forstand og Stillings og Magts Hovmod klynger sig som Slyngtraade til andre. Tro paa materielle Helbredelsesmetoder er en Vægt, som nogle er bange for at lægge bort. Enhver Pilgrim har et Trældomsaag. Men hele Verden over er der mange, som bærer Vidne om den Kendsgerning, at materielle Byrder af enhver Art er ved at falde bort, saa Menneskene bliver frigjorte til at gaa fremad, ophøjet af Kristi, Sandhedens, Aag.

Lad os adlyde Mrs. Eddys Bud (*ibid.*, Side 328): "Opgiv derfor dine Jordens Byrder; og giv Agt paa Apostelens Formaning "Glemmende, hvad der er bagved, men rækkende efter det, som er foran"!

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Abandoning Earth-Weights

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHY is it that the pilgrims of earth seem to be more or less burdened and heavy laden? "Is there no balm in Gilead"? Surely, many who have gone before have proved that there is! The history of earth's pilgrims, with their struggles and their victories, may be found in the Bible. Therein, too, are to be found both the recipe for removing burdens and the rules through which to claim and express man's God-given dominion.

When Christ Jesus trod the earth, lifting the earth-weights for those around him, he gave this invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." And many have proved this to be true. The earth-weights of sickness, sin, lack, discord, and their kind—how heavy and how real they may seem to be! What an awakening it is, then, to find that they are but dreams of false mortal sense, and that as we learn how to exchange the yoke of materiality for the yoke of the Christ, Truth, we discover that our yoke is easy and our burden light!

What is this yoke, the Christ, Truth, which makes our burden light; and how is it to be put on? Is it not a symbol of the real man's unity with God? Does it not also signify a willingness to relinquish the human sense of burden, and so, through our obedience, leave to God the working out of our problems? This yoke is put on as we see God as All. It is clasped by links of faith and trust, and adjusted without human effort or human willpower. To accept this yoke we must see what man really is: the image and likeness of God, spiritual, not material; fully supplied with good; having God-given dominion and forever consciously dwelling in the presence of God!

Through her study of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, found that the yoke which Christ Jesus wore is practical in this age and for all time to come. She perceived the signification of spiritual unity and revealed the truth, giving to the world the fruit of her consecrated labor. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she states on page 226: "Human codes, scholastic theology, material medicine and hygiene, fetter faith and spiritual understanding. Divine Science rends asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself."

After his release from bondage Paul wrote to the Galatians, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." The yoke of bondage! How mankind chafes under it, and struggles to free itself! And men will continue to struggle until they awake to know the truth that makes free,—the truth about perfect man in the likeness of the perfect God, who is supreme over all.

But what says mortal belief? As of old, this serpent of corporeal sense whispers lies about other minds, other powers. Now, as of old, it protests against obedience to God, good. It is always suggesting some other way, making this way appear easier or shorter. As a result of yielding to this suggestion, mortals find themselves loaded with useless baggage. Earth-weights, every one! In "An Allegory" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 328) Mrs. Eddy writes about the journey of those trying to climb the "hill of Christian Science" with baggage of this kind. The valley of humility is the beginning of the journey from sense to Soul, and it is crowded not only with pilgrims, but with their heavy baggage as well.

The belief that matter is substance binds especially heavy burdens on many. Human intellect and pride of place and power cling like barnacles to others. Faith in material methods of healing is a load that some are afraid to lay off. Each pilgrim has a yoke of bondage. But there are many, the world over, bearing witness to the fact that material burdens of all kinds are falling away, leaving them free to press on upheld by the yoke of Christ, Truth.

Let us obey the command of Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 328), "Therefore, give up thy earth-weights; and observe the apostle's admonition, 'Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those which are before.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Life." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Treasure

Pockets of treasure you pour in my lap;
Trophies and snatches—
A teazle, a buckeye, a sweet-shrub, an acorn;
An alder tassel, a linnet's feather;
A pod of lupine, a colored pebble,
A shred of gray lichen;
Cocoon on a leaf, fir cone and pine cone—
What next will you bring me?
Chip of a star-edge, wisp of a cloud?
Splinter of sunshine, fleck of blue sky?
Drops of the moon in your little red bucket?
A basket of laughter?
An armful of joy!

—HELEN HOYT, in "Leaves of Wild Grape."

Lafayette Kissed Him

July 4, 1825, was a great day for Brooklyn. Not only was the town honored by the presence of the gallant General Lafayette, now on his second visit to this country, but he laid the corner stone of their first library building. It was on Cranberry Street, and was called the Apprentices' Library with "a free reading and conversation room in its basement."

This Apprentices' Library had its beginning in 1823 when Mr. William Wood of New York thought a library should be provided for working boys in Brooklyn. Its first home was in a little frame house on Fulton Street, and it was open every Saturday from four to nine p. m. Erastus Worthington was the librarian and his salary was seventy-five cents a day.

"It would have been useless to have asked anyone in 1823 to subscribe money to buy books . . . they had to be obtained by begging; every house in the village was visited, a short printed circular was left at each, stating the object, and that a person would call two days after for such donations as they would be kind enough to make. Many were the odd volumes, worn-out school books, torn pamphlets and almanacs that were contributed." These were collected in a wheelbarrow and so the first Brooklyn library started.

In spite of its small beginning it grew until in the following year it was incorporated, and a year later a stock company was formed to erect a building large enough to accommodate not only the library but a lecture hall and general meeting place for village officers. The board of trustees previously held their meetings in a small back room of a grocery store near Fulton Ferry. So the laying of this particular corner stone was a great event.

Old and young, big and little crowded about the ferry awaiting the general's arrival. Among them was a small boy with a shock of black hair and red cheeks who never missed a trick when it came to seeing sights. His name was Walt Whitman, and his family had recently moved from Huntington to Brooklyn. . . .

In and out of the crowd he dodged, and when Lafayette's coach reached Cranberry Street, Walt was so eager to see what laying a corner stone might mean that he all but took a header into the excavation at the general's very feet. Lafayette caught him up in time and in his impulsive French way kissed him on both cheeks. Fourth of July and kissed by the great general! Brooklyn was scarcely big enough to hold Walt Whitman that day.—From "Long Island's Story," by JACQUELINE OVERTON.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Museum for Roman Antiquities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Rome

AMONG the artistic and archæological inaugurations held in Rome in connection with the seventh anniversary of the March on Rome there was the opening of a new museum building—that of the Antiquarium—which, even in the galaxy of museums already existing in the Italian capital, should prove one of the most interesting in Rome. It contains a fine collection of the "minor arts" of Ancient Rome: small bronzes, ivories, enamels, glass works and terra cottas. Examples of this exquisite art are to be found in other local museums, but it is only here that we have a real specialized collection, which, owing to its wealth and variety, may be considered more unique than rare.

The Antiquarium is also, in a certain sense, a museum of ancient Roman technique, because we can see there ancient leaden pipes illustrating the magnificent plumbing system used by the ancient Romans, ancient doors with their locks and bolts, artistically inlaid tiles, a complete collection of those wondeful colored marbles which Rome imported from Egypt, from Greece, from the East, wherewith to adorn her edifices with imperial splendor; porphyry, rich red African serpentine, more than 40 varieties of oriental alabaster, Egyptian granites and basalts, forming altogether a collection of several hundred specimens of hard stone, each different from the other. These marbles and stones are also to be found in other museums, but in a fragmentary state, whereas we have here whole blocks as if recently quarried, ready to be carried away to their various destinations and then abandoned on the spot for some mysterious reason.

To House Excavated Treasures

This museum which has now been reopened and entirely renovated, dates as far back as 1894. The original idea started after Rome became the capital of the new kingdom of united Italy. Great works of enlargement and demolition in the growing city were undertaken, and especially on the Esquiline and in the Coelian quarter the spade and the pickax were constantly confronted with archæological remains. In the hurry of demolishing and rebuilding, the artistic and archæological patrimony of Rome was not properly respected. The Government became alarmed and appointed a committee for the exclusive purpose of preserving all the material which came to light from the excavations. This immense material was deposited in a temporary warehouse near the "Orto Botanico," not far from the Colosseum.

But the material kept on increasing to so great an extent that the premises were found wholly inadequate to house them, so that last year a new building was erected for the purpose. The collection was catalogued and arranged by Professor Munoz, director of the office of antiquities and fine arts of the Rome Municipality, and it was thus that the new museum originated.

The museum comprises 13 halls, and the floors of almost all are adorned with mosaics of the Roman epoch. In the first hall are assembled remains of the archaic period. Here has been placed the great headless Victory in gray marble which was found in the Coelian Hill, in the house of Symmachus. On a wall is the sepulchral monument of the Consul Galba, adorned with lictorial "fasces." In the second room are collected precious fragments of the marble "Forma Urbis" which Septimius Severus devised as a sort of "Guide to Rome" for the use of visitors. It is a most important topographical relic, consisting of slabs of marble whereon were inscribed the various "regiones" and streets of Rome, and it was on the strength of this monument, for such it may be called, that the famous archæologist, Senator Rodolfo Lanciani, was able to reconstruct the plans of Rome during the Imperial Age.

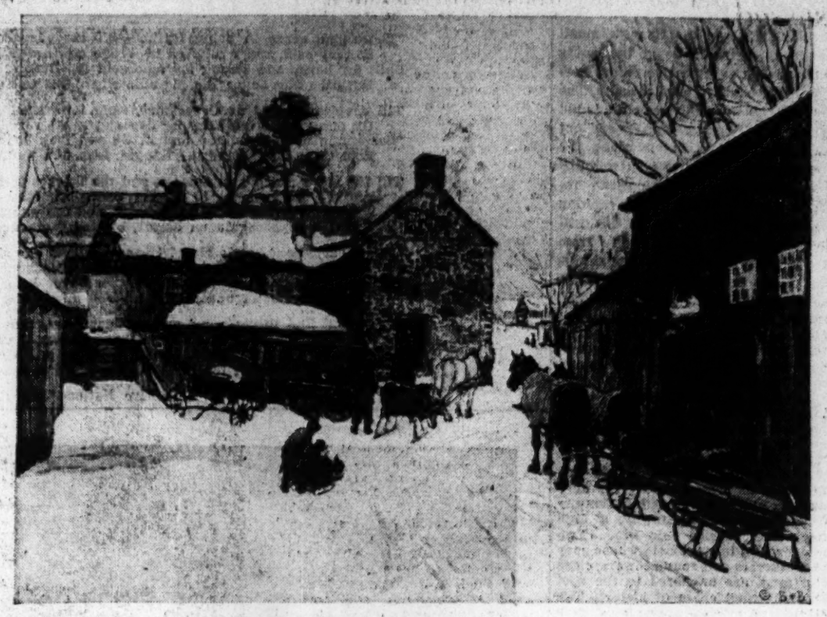
Imperial City in Fresco

The walls of this hall are decorated with paintings representing reconstructions of the principal monuments of ancient Rome, so that after observing the fragmentary slabs of the "Forma Urbis," lifting up our eyes, we almost have the impression of assisting at the resurrection of Rome's ancient monuments: the Capitoline Hill, the Flavian Amphitheater, the Septizonium, the "Janus Quadrifons," the temple of the "Fortuna Virilis," and the four temples recently discovered near the Argentina Theater.

The third room is occupied by inscriptions and monuments of a military character. Two halls are dedicated to terra cottas, including the famous votive "stele" discovered in Rome. Most interesting is the room of bronzes, and especially so the hall containing large mosaics perfectly preserved. One of these mosaics represents a favorite sport of the ancient Romans, a wild boar chase, with figures larger than life-size. It was found in 1903 near the railway station of Santa Bibiana. There are vivid scenes of armed horsemen active in the chase.

From this hall we go to an ample terrace where a classical marble fountain has been erected, surrounded with architectural fragments. In the hall of paintings there are over 100 ancient frescoes taken from the edifices discovered during the last 60 years. Another room is dedicated to wall mosaics, the most important of which represents a ship with all sails set, making for a port with its lighthouse; the enamel "tesseræ" of this mosaic are beautifully colored and in a perfect state of preservation. This mosaic was discovered underneath the Rospigliosi Palace, the present private residence of the United States Ambassador to the Italian Court. The other rooms contain funerary objects in terra cotta, mostly found in the vast necropolis of the Esquiline, and the famous hut-shaped urns which represent the primitive form of Roman dwellings. In the last rooms are to be seen the collections of glass work, gems, ivories, and beautiful specimens of the goldsmith's art.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



Painting by Edward W. Redfield, included in Exhibition at Grand Central Art Galleries, New York, During January.

An Edinburgh Painter

By FRANK RUTTER

London

IT IS owing mainly to the initiative of the directors of the Lefevre Galleries that Londoners are being kept in touch with contemporary art north of the border. Last year we were able to become acquainted with the work of a whole group of Glasgow artists through their enterprise, and now they have arranged an exhibition of the latest work—landscapes, flower paintings and "still life"—of S. J. Peploe, who has long been the acknowledged leader of the modern school of Scottish painting.

Like Raeburn, the most famous of all Scottish painters, Mr. Peploe has chosen to remain in his native Edinburgh and to carve out his career there rather than engage in competition in London, relying upon the patronage and encouragement of his fellow-countrymen, and concerning himself not overmuch—if at all, indeed—with English opinion and taste. At one period, some years back, he spent a short time in Paris and was lucky enough to return to Scotland unscathed artistically. That is to say, his contact with French painting has not left that indelible mark on his style which handicaps so many young painters who go to Paris to study and are affected by it in their subsequent search for an individual note of expression.

Influenced by "Fauves"

He was certainly attracted by the "Fauves" during his Paris days; for their love of vivid color and bold design and their delight in pure decorativeness as an artistic end in itself, fitted in very well with his own ideas about what he wanted to do with his talent and time. His work at this period shows affinities with that of another Scottish artist whose painting is well known in London—J. D. Ferguson. This phase seems to have passed completely, though a few of the works in the present exhibition show something of the same roughness of execution that characterized it—witness those paintings in which outlines appear drawn boldly in blue. For the rest, the violent tones have mellowed down, and less striking, more subtle color arrangements and design are seen. But there is not any loss of decorativeness.

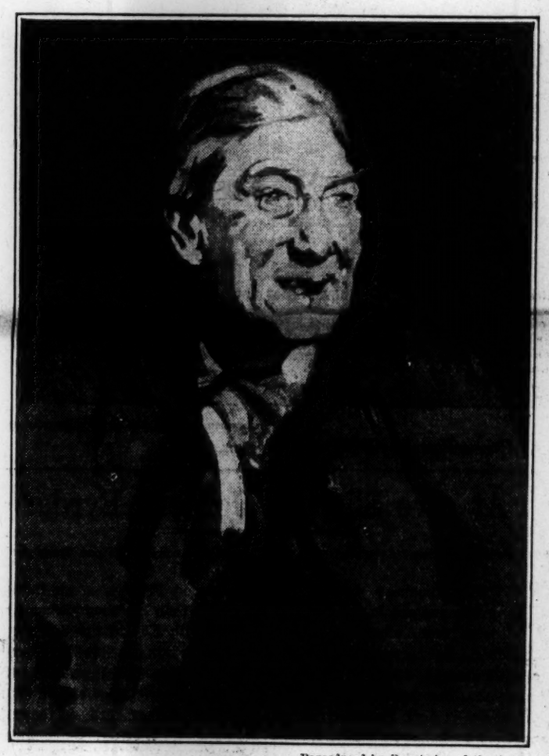
The collection on view is made up of many paintings of Iona, the artist's favorite haunt, and the subject-matter of the greater part of all his landscape work, six or seven studies of roses, in which very often white is used in the backgrounds or immediate foregrounds with peculiarly brilliant effect, a few Chardin-esque "still lifes," laid out on kitchen tables in the correct manner, and cunningly keyed down in color, and numerous beautifully grouped "vegetables" pieces (if one may coin a term). These last two categories give Mr. Peploe opportunity to work out some exquisitely tender color schemes in which are found subdued pinks, yellows, terra-cotta, yellow-green as well as white and "pewter" gray. It is above all in these flower-pieces and "still lifes" that Mr. Peploe proves how original and refined is his color sense.

Pleasure and Interest

The landscapes seen in quick succession give an impression of monotony, but each examined separately yields pleasure and interest. They are nearly all of Iona, the holy island of the sixth century Irish saint, Colmkill, in the Inner Hebrides group off the west coast of Scotland. Iona is only a very small island, being but a mile and a half wide and three and a half miles long, and though its extension in the early, almost legendary, history of Ireland, Scotland and Norway is of no mean dimensions, yet its actual coast-line offers but little variety to the eye. Mr. Peploe confines himself entirely to the rocks and bays and brilliantly colored sea that hem the island. There is not very much of it, in any case. So it is pardonable to feel, after only a cursory glance at these walls that the artist has painted the same scene over and over again. However, closer examination reveals unsuspected variety. The natural coloring of the sea, of the rocks and shores of the island is wonderfully vivid. The rocks are pinkish red, the sea emerald and lapis-lazuli, the sand almost cream-colored. Different combinations of these few clean colors—light plays an important part here—make so many different pictures out of the same ingredients and it is interesting to notice some sort of basic simflarity—certainly in general color effects—between some of the flower-paintings and the more delicately tinted of the sea and shore "scapes."

Mr. Peploe has achieved a considerable reputation for his portrait work in Scotland, but no examples of this facet of his art are included in the present exhibition, with the exception of one comparatively unimportant head. It is a pity a few portraits could not have been begged or borrowed for the occasion. The exhibition as a whole would have gained in interest and our estimate of Mr. Peploe's achievement would have been more complete. Nevertheless, the collection is of much interest and Mr. Peploe's formulæ for picture-making proves itself extremely successful.

"LAUGHING MAN"



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Portrait by S. J. Peploe, A. R. S. A.

Of Many Things

Another for Hollywood

ERNO RAPEE, who has been long a leader among musical directors of motion-picture theaters in New York, has left the Roxy Theater to take charge of music at the Warner Brothers' Hollywood studio. Mr. Rapee is no mere arranger, no dull time-beater, but a musician and a composer. Several of the better film theme songs have come from his pen.

"The Apple Cart" Soon

Rehearsals at the Theater Guild in New York are about to begin on Shaw's comedy "The Apple Cart," which will provide a welcome addition to the season, judging from the long life of this play in London. There have been few examples this season in Manhattan of what might be called the thoughtful drama.

"On Broadway"

That conventional naming of a play as being on Broadway when the reference is to a New York City production has become almost a figure of speech, for today only the Hammerstein and the Hampden on "the main stem" are offering regular theatrical attractions. The Cosmopolitan Theater, practically a Broadway theater, though it is in that part of the thoroughfare where it expands briefly into Columbus Circle, is open only intermittently this season

Ubiquity

Observant playgoers have probably noticed the name of George Spelvin in the cast of characters at many a play. He has even appeared in several plays simultaneously, and in various cities, a phenomenon which can easily be explained. There is no such person as George Spelvin. That is a trade name used by John Golden and others to disguise the appearance of an actor twice in the same play in two different characters.

Fred Stone

Rehearsals are nearing conclusion of "Ripples," the new Fred Stone show in which he is soon to be seen in New York at the New Amsterdam Theater with Mrs. Stone and their daughters, Dorothy and Paula, in the cast. The first performances are to be given in New Haven, Conn. Will Rogers, who did such yeoman service last season as pinch hitter for Fred in Dorothy's musical comedy hopes to be back from the arms conference in London in time to see the New York opening. What a night that will be. Fred proposes to do a double somersault for that occasion.

The Westerns Again

The success of Gary Cooper in "The Virginian" has been so considerable that Paramount expects to keep him in "westerns" the rest of this year. Other companies are scheduling pictures with the great outdoors as background. Fox is to make a western story of its first talking feature to use the "grandeur" wide film process whereby the screen will fill the whole proscenium openings of theaters. George O'Brien will be starred. William Haines and Eddie Quillan are also to appear shortly in "westerns." Ken Maynard, who has never given up "westerns," is now making them with sound, having found that he could record the conversation of two galloping cowboys by hiding microphones in the bandannas wrapped around their throats. Cheers for the horse operas. Long may they flourish.

"The Aviator"

So well-liked was "The Hottentot" that Warner Brothers have made another talking film built on the same pattern, with Edward Everett Horton again the star, and Patsy Ruth Miller again the leading woman. The film is called "The Aviator," a version of a farce of many years ago which was later used as the basis of a musical comedy with Frank Craven starring, and called "Going Up." Horton has the same rival in the new film that he had in the first one, Armand Kaliz, and the whole thing is as amusing as a rewrite can possibly be.

The Guild Imports

The Theater Guild of New York has made arrangements to present a Japanese troupe in a repertory of native dramas in Manhattan. These plays will be condensed from their present length of six hours each to one third that length.

Clever, Those Japanese

If you have been wondering what the professional film explainers in Japanese cinemas would do now that the talking pictures have come, have no more concern. The commentators, called benchais, are unionized. They have made it clear to their employers that it is better to fade down the English dialogue and allow them to resume their running comment upon the pictures as of yore. E. C. S.

A True Variety Artist

By J. T. GREIN

London

FOR a year Gracie Fields has been the feature of Archie Pitt's jolly revue, "The Show's the Thing." I have seen her at the Victoria Palace—after a long spell at the Lyceum and now, for the third time, at the Winter Garden Theater, and can say that, if anything, her performance is finer than ever. Now that I am familiar with all the numbers of this kaleidoscopic whirligig, I have concentrated my main interest on Gracie Fields and probed her adamant hold on the public. Whatever she does is not only welcome but a signal for rapt attention. The minute she appears her personality is predominant. And yet she is never obtrusive in starlike egotism. She does not enter with boisterous flutter and flaunt. She just is there, now in tasteful toilette, now in grotesque make-up. Something indescribable on her lips heralds humor with a tinge of satire and through the shutters of heavily made-up lids her eyes, as it were, speak to us and sum up her audience.

Those eyes are wonderful; as far as I could judge, they are blue as of the sea, and in them there glows a quaint light, now as gay and illuminating as a smile, now weirdly pathetic as if craving sympathy. She does not overwork that lantern of her feelings. It is left to the corners of her mouth to express the fun or the sentiment of a situation. When she warbles grand opera in well-trained notes, yet with the intention of laughing the operatic technique of the old school to scorn, she conveys the satire by pursing her lips, occasionally by a willful falsetto in the midst of a grand aria, immediately followed by a return to the melody. When she plays the incompetent maidservant—a grotesque parody of domestic service in a suburban home—it is not so much the words that stimulate our sense of humor, but the play of her features, the awry twist of her clothes and bonnet, the tongue in cheek manner with which she makes us feel that all this is sheer "blague," and that to her the world and life are an absurd business and that he who laughs last laughs longest.

Then after many intermezzos of dance and song, ballads as well as quips, she suddenly reveals the emotional artist she really is—that, on second consideration, life is not all jollity and that there is more tragedy in the backwaters than we think of. In Archie Pitt's little sketch, in which the humble girl tries to be a lady and chastens her aitches as well as her vowels because she is deeply in love with the gentleman lodger, there is a drama in a nutshell. She had hoped for a proposal, but alas, the lodger was a playwright who had lived down east to gather impressions, and when she anxiously waited for a declaration he told her that it was "good-by."

Crestfallen, crushed, deep in despair, the girl remains behind—a picture of woe and disenchantment. It was on this final note that Gracie Fields struck the wonderful contrast from gay expectancy to gray despair. As we foresaw the climax she tightened the grip of our interest; as we had smiled at her efforts to become a lady—never over accentuated—we felt for and with her in her sorrow.

Now those heavy-lidded eyes looked like a house in mourning with the blinds down; now that dropping lower lip betokened disheartening disappointment; now her whole body was as limp as a wind-beaten willow as she let her vainly wooed lover pass out; it was as if a sailor's wife wafted a last farewell to her outbound man. I thought of Loti's "Pêcheurs d'Islande." In her pathos, her heartfelt sincerity, this simple episode became a real slice of life.

If Gracie Fields were to abandon variety, she would become a shining light in the world of the theater—an emotional actress eminent among the elect.

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Brooklyn Society of Etchers

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

FAR-REACHING in significance should be the action of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers in abandoning the position that there can be any definite dividing line between the works of artists who are arbitrarily called academic and artists who are loosely called modernistic.

In the foreword to the catalogue of this year's exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, on view throughout January at the Brooklyn Museum, John Taylor Arms, as secretary, says, "The Brooklyn Society of Etchers is opposed to any such differentiation as that commonly made between 'modern' and 'conservative' art, and the jury of selection has this year sought to display the greatest catholicity of taste. . . . The 213 names represented include those of exponents of all groups in contemporary American graphic art. It is proposed by the society to adhere to this policy in the future and to make the society's exhibitions the broadest and most inclusive that can be assembled."

Mr. Arms shows four of his recent etchings, stately and rich textured interpretations of the medieval cathedrals of France, plates proving that this artist is akin in feeling to the patient and reverent craftsmen who reared these massive manifestations of the Gothic impulse. For contrast there are the sardonic jests of Peggy Bacon, "Vanity," with its ludicrous stout woman enduring a clerk's efforts to apply to her foot a misses' size shoe and "Congenial Scene," with its raucous laughter over the complacent domestic amusements of a family group, with a gawky ping-pong game for a crowning touch.

Stirring in its mounting rhythms is Gifford Beal's "Tanning the Nets," a study of the forms of a chain of toiling men presented in a crescendo of movement. The sea's continuity of line is caught by Reynolds Beal in "Oyster Bay Sloop." Inspiriting, too, is Edward Borein's "Cantina de Las Palomas," with its four mounted cowboys bringing their broncos up short after a whooping charge.

John E. Costigan's "April" connotes spring so keenly that one fancies the print is about to take on color. What can be done without insistence, when an artist has beauty to breathe upon his plate, can be seen in Kerr Eby's 'Shadows on the Agawa." His "The Cassions Go Rolling Along" ring with the clang and desperate fortitude of a war that turned men into ants.

It is Homer Emory's fancy to interpret breaking waves as a wreath of feminine forms in a great variety of rhythmic postures, curiously echoing the same theme as visualized last week at the Dance Repertory Theater Gerald K. Geerling's imagination has been stirred by the enormous masses of the new architecture of Manhattan, and his subservience of every effect to that of mass in his plates gives them monumental feeling. Anne Goldthwaite has been experimenting with white line on black with effect at least humorous in "The Cat" and "The Bat."

Into the open we are taken by Albert L. Groll in his spacious pictures of the western Indian country. Thomas Handforth utilizes the values of naiveté and telescoped perspective in "Island Horses." Lest any literal objection be raised, he could reply that Orientals have been doing that for centuries and there have been no complaints. Why can't the Occidental be freed from arbitrary stencils when he has some interesting conventions of his own to set up in their place?

Powerful in their feeling for primitive man's struggle to wrest a living from inanimate nature are Eugene Higgins's subjects. Edward Hopper's pictorial instinct sees beauty in the relations of such homely forms and shapes as a hall bedroom window and its billowing curtain, in "Evening Wind." Bertha E. Jaques's flower studies sing with color indications and stand crisply up because of their authoritative drawing. Hans Kleiber offers a new version of the rather too familiar flying goose motive, for he presents two flights in wedge formation winging over the great emptiness of a western plain in "Geese Crossing Wyoming."

In further surveying this outpouring of the etching talent of America, one notices on a first visit Martin Lewis's "Bay Windows," with its feeling for the integrity of form in a city vista; Margaret Lowengrund's notations of the thrilling sweep of the cables between the towers of the Hudson River Bridge, now building; Margaret Manuel's searching out of the beauty of common things in the weed picture, "Queen Anne's Lace"; Benson B. Moore's humorous Raccoons," with its disposition of the plump, quizzical little animals about the branches of a tree; F. Luis Mora's "Somewhere in Arizona," with its presentation of a tribal group in many postures, afoot and horseback, racial in ensemble but individualized in character; "El Cerroto," by Ralph Pearson, with its far-flung organization of the patterns of a city by the sea, with a ring of distant mountains; "The Violinist," by Dwight C. Sturges, at once sensitive and powerful; "Old Mulford House," by Frederick T. Weber, with its picture-making touch in every wabble of the rail fence and every irregularity of the shingle lines; and C. Jac Young's "Cape Cod Sand Dunes," a print that proves bigness to be a quality that is resident less in the artist's material than in the artist's viewpoint.

If in Tune With the Moderns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THE group which supports the annual Salon d'Automne has recently been holding its twenty-sixth annual exhibition at the Grand Palais. This early winter show bears some resemblance to that of the so-called Indépendants in early summer, as both represent the work of those modern schools of French painting which are endeavoring to break away from conservative traditions.

One has to be a good deal in sympathy with the modern movement in art to enjoy a Salon d'Automne. It is not so much that there is a new cubism today as that choice of subject and combination of colors are apt to jar the visitor accustomed to the older galleries. Nevertheless, the Salon d'Automne takes its place as a sign of the times in art, for it indicates to what lengths artists may go in subject and color when no reins, apparently, of any sort are placed on them. Most of the 2000 pictures were exaggerated views of figure, still-life, or landscape, and expressed therefore the momentary mood of the artist rather than either his true ability to paint or the true grace and charm of his subject.

Sketches Hung Also

An exhibition of such dimensions can scarcely be thoroughly digested in one visit, but it is perhaps worth remarking that the bizarre color effects blaring from wall after wall drove one critic at least to find refuge in the sketches which occasionally were hung.

There were noted, for instance, the wash drawings by a Spaniard, Pierre Ynglada, of horses, and of a rabbit. They appeared carelessly done at first glance, but afterward they grew in favor, for here was obviously one who had mastered line drawing and who could capture and portray the sense of movement. Jean Peske, a Frenchman, sent in a large crayon drawing in brown and red tones of oak trees near the coast at a place in southern France, which, by its strength and assurance, seemed incomparably finer than its treatment in oils of landscapes. An excellent portrait was the drawing for a book of the head of Edgar Allan Poe by another Frenchman, Jules Léon Perrichon.

In tune with the modern atmosphere are two oils which are especially delightful. The one is a still-life by Roger Chapelain-Midy, of Paris. A sunshade has been raised and set on the grass to protect the outspread lunch and bowl of fruit from the sun's rays. A faint haze is in the air, but out of it came shining the grapes and the apple, and the different objects of food and china glowed in a creamy way under the warmth of the day. The other is a picture of a procession in Saintonage by Jarsen Balande, of Saujon in France. He uses heavy color masses—trees, sky, clouds, buildings, field—and balances them with his bright stream of figures taking part in the procession.

Rich Contrast Values

A rich little still-life is Victor Orklein's handling of a bowl of anemones, whose brilliant red hues he contrasts finely with the dark background tones of his picture.

Though the paintings form the principal part and the raison d'être of the Salon d'Automne, there were, however, numerous minor sections of interest to many visitors. Among the decorative arts exhibited were furniture, fabrics, glass and metal ware. Cases of a new kind of lace and examples of fresh designs in jewelry and in bookbinding were also on view. There was as well a group of sculpture.

A New Russian Play

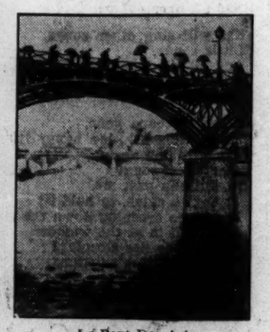
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT AM MAIN—The comedy "Growing Young Again" ("Komödie der Verjüngung") by Alexei Tolstoy, was presented recently at the Frankfurter Schauspielhaus. The play contains a fresh solution to the problem of the estrangement between a young husband and a wife who is older. It is also a satire on Russian conditions today. Under Felber's management the play was well produced and was warmly received by the audience.

According to Fred Niblo the only permanent employe in a motion picture studio is the man who changes the name plates on the doors.

Lionel Barrymore is to direct a talking film version of "Oliver Twist."

SCHERVEE GALLERY



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Music News of the World

Rimsky's 'Memoirs' Reassessed

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

THREE years ago I devoted a couple of articles in The Christian Science Monitor to pointing out the need for a readjustment of Rimsky-Korsakoff's utterances, in his "Memoirs of My Musical Life," concerning Balakireff's teaching and influence, and also concerning various members of Balakireff's circle. Quoting from the writings on this matter of many trustworthy Russian critics, I emphasized the essentially subjective character of the book, and deplored the unfavorable light in which it presented Balakireff and the achievements of many of his pupils.

A new edition of the "Memoirs" has appeared in Russia. It contains not only certain portions of the text hitherto unpublished (a few portions, I understand, are still omitted, and will not be published for some time to come), but a long, instructive preface by Andrei Rimsky-Korsakoff, the composer's son, and very useful footnotes giving needful explanations of facts, or references to other documents. Andrei Rimsky-Korsakoff's editorial work deserves the warmest commendation; and his preface is the most significant and fairest piece of criticism devoted, so far, to the "Memoirs."

The new portions—which have to be hunted out by reference to the previous edition, page by page—are mainly anecdotic in contents, and therefore, as a rule, interesting to biographers rather than to the general public. A good many of them refer to Balakireff's quips and whims, to quarrels with him or about him; others to other composers and to minor events. One at least is of interest because it accounts for a particular feature in the casting of certain of Rimsky-Korsakoff's operas.

An "Impossible" Baritone

The previous edition mentioned that a certain baritone, Yakovleff-Egnaty by name, had proved "altogether impossible" in the opera "Servilia." This mention is now followed by a paragraph that reads:

"I began to be afraid of writing baritone parts, as I felt that in the future they would, at the Imperial Theater, unavoidably be entrusted to Yakovleff. Accordingly, in my operas 'Pan the Voyevod' and 'Kitej' I started the policy of writing no single part of any importance for baritone, and wrote for deep basses instead—knowing that then I should be safe from Yakovleff."

Generally speaking, these additions are not important enough to render a new edition in English of the "Memoirs" imperative. But it is desirable that the preface should be translated and incorporated in the existing translated edition, for it provides precisely the needful readjustment, which it outlines with sagacity and tact.

The son points out that the periods which Rimsky-Korsakoff devoted to the writing of the "Memoirs" (chiefly the year 1893 and the years 1905-1906) were periods of depression and pessimism, during which he went through crises which affected the tone of both his reminiscences and of his judgments of people and things.

"Had he written the 'Memoirs' during more auspicious periods," we are told, "he would certainly have dealt otherwise with the history of his youth and of his association with Balakireff. As things are, one is justified in pointing out that the way in which Balakireff is treated in the 'Memoirs' is not entirely undeserving of reproof."

During these periods of depression, Rimsky-Korsakoff was tormented by misgivings. He would fall a prey to disenchantment, allowing himself to be convinced of the futility of virtually all Russian music of his time—including his own.

Scornful of "Mlada"

A letter written during the first of these periods reflects his pessimism:

"My own 'Mlada' is absolutely ice-cold. In a Beethoven symphony or quartet, technique and working-out serve the purposes of form-building only, but the whole contents are alive, it breathes. But most of the output of the Russian school is not music: it is merely cold, deliberate fabrication. With such ideas in my head, I feel I might as well give up composing. Yet, should genuine ideas and feelings come, I might. . . . I tore up my note book in a fit of stupid anger. I have forgotten all that I had written in it. Never mind: the whole of it was not worth a groat."

The scornful view he took, at the time, of his superb "Mlada" is characteristic. No less typical is the fact that in 1905—not long before he started composing the delightful opera "The Golden Cockerel," which is one of his most genuinely youthful and original achievements—he wrote:

"I think that it is high time for me to give up composing. Otherwise I fear that the quality of my output would deteriorate, and I detest the idea. After 10 years of uninterrupted labor, one should either desist, or mark time for a good while. Moreover, just now, new, unintelligible developments are taking place in music (Strauss, d'Indy, Debussy). I, with many others, remain to represent a bygone period. It is time for us to cease composing and take stock, rather than go in for something that is alien to us."

With these ideas in his head, no wonder he dealt as mercilessly with others as he did with himself.

Rimsky and "Boris"

Probably, consequences of his despondency and dissatisfaction are to be found not only in the "Memoirs" and correspondence, but elsewhere, too. For instance, those of us, admirers of Rimsky-Korsakoff, who for many years have been wondering how to account from the point of view of his artistic sense, for his deplorable revision of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," can realize now that the reasons are to be sought in the facts to which the preface calls attention. We mark, with a sense of relief, that the greater part of the revision was done during the first period of depression and immediately after, the remainder during the equally inauspicious years 1905-1906. We may, accordingly, assume that had it been carried out during a time of greater buoyancy and clearer vision, he would have understood the character of Moussorgsky's masterpiece better, and not tampered with it so ruthlessly. Andrei Rimsky-Korsakoff points out that "considering the circumstances under which they were written, the 'Memoirs' are not a true child of their author's mind, but a stepchild." Perhaps most of us will ultimately agree that this sentence applies equally well to his revisions of Moussorgsky's music.

To sum up: it is quite clear that Rimsky-Korsakoff's admirers need not entertain the slightest apprehension as regards possible consequence of a correct focusing of the "Memoirs." Once we realize that the tinge of bitterness and prejudice noticeable in many of their pages is to be ascribed not to narrow-mindedness or malice, but to a temporary condition of despondency and gloom against which, at times, he found it hard to struggle, we shall do him justice instead of having to find excuses for him or, finding none, blaming him unreservedly. His reputation stands to gain, not to lose, by the readjustment.

Professor Terry's Discovery

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HANDEL, by direct effort, proved himself to be not only a distinguished representative of the art of tone, but also a socially inclined inhabitant of his planet; and that is why, no doubt, he reached success and won acclaim away from home. Bach, on the contrary, never seriously attempted to secure international favor in his character of organist and composer; and necessarily for that reason, I suppose, he was permitted to run his course over

Courtesy of Oxford University Press

CHARLES SANFORD TERRY

a small circuit, comparatively, in his own country. Right at the outset, Handel put himself in the way of being discovered and of being acknowledged as a spokesman in tone for the whole world, while Bach, first and last, was merely a choir-leader and contrapuntist living and laboring in northern Germany.

Such a difference there seems to be between looking out for your own musical repute and leaving it to take care of itself that Handel has been known both as a master and as a human being for 200 years, whereas his contemporary, Bach, has been known for but 100 years as a master and only since a year ago last autumn as a human being.

Thanks to Professor Terry

This short period of our understanding Bach, the man, I date from the publication of the biographical study of him by Charles Sanford Terry, of King's College, Old Aberdeen; and I mention it on account of the presence, just now, of Professor Terry in America in the rôle of lecturer on Bach's career and compositions. Perhaps there were persons who knew a good deal about Bach, the man, before 1928, when the Oxford University Press brought the Terry biography out; but I cannot imagine where they got their information, unless they searched much among documents in places where Bach played the organ, trained the choir and wrote cantatas. Oh, yes; there exist books from which they could have gleaned desultory facts, but no single work, I believe, before Professor Terry's, from which they could get anything like a complete portrayal.

Bach, the eighteenth-century man, I refer to, in the daily go-round of his job, rather than Bach the technician of all time, determining the equation of the fugue, projecting the ultimate melodic curve and establishing the finalities of harmonic design and construction. For myself, I wanted five minutes with Professor Terry, to ask him how he ever conceived the notion that Bach might really have been a man, even if he was the maker of that curious and incomparable mechanism known as the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," and even if he did accomplish those marvelous, awesomely logcial involvements of tune, rhythm and chord that enter into the choral movements of the B minor mass.

A Case of Analogy

The answer I should hardly have guessed would take him back to his boyhood. But it did; and I can believe that he had the whole thing, for practical purposes, figured out by the time he was 14 years of age. It was merely a case of analogy, hoping I am safely employing that word.

Time, the day after the professor's arrival; place, the editorial offices of the Oxford University Press.

Q. How did you come by the idea?

A. Fifty-five years ago, I sang in the choir of St. Paul's, London, where Sir John Stainer was organist.

Enough. Half a minute sufficed for all I needed to be told. Four and a half minutes to spare, to talk of generalities and enjoy becoming entangled in the toils of the professor's wit and freeing myself, if I could. What a pleasant look on his smooth face! the roguish glance, I fancied, of an explorer who has found something the others have missed.

Well, here is the conclusion of the matter: The juvenile chorister at St. Paul's observed that Stainer, the choir-director, was human. From that he argued that all choir-directors are human. Johann Sebastian Bach, he learned, was a choir-director. Some day, leisure given him to visit Eisenach, Leipzig and a few other German towns, he would prove that Bach also was human.

This, I maintain, he has done in his book; and I have reason to think he will add touches to the characterization in his lectures, the subjects of which include "The Chorales," "Historic Approach," "Leipzig Cantorate" and "The Cantatas." For I heard him read his paper on the chorales at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Bach Cantata Choir, Hugh Porter, organist, and Albert Stoessel, conductor, giving illustrations, on the evening of Jan. 10. Bach's consummate contrapuntal technique seems somehow to have proceeded from a perfectly ingenuous devotion to his routine of duty in the organ-loft.

Franz Schalk in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Pasdeloup Orchestra recently greeted a conductor who had left unforgettable memories in Paris. The splendid interpretation of "Fidelio" that Franz Schalk gave with artists of the Opera of Vienna, at whose head was Lotte Lehmann, gave him inalienable rights to our admiration and respect.

His symphony concert at the Opéra proved that this great inspirer of the lyrical theater is more effective in front of a stage than upon a simple platform. His Pasdeloup concerts have not sensibly changed this view. It is indeed less with the arms than with his heart that Franz Schalk warms up a performance, and his external movements, far from enlightening a text for the onlooker, very often lead him astray. For his beats are not strictly metrical. They one, since Mozart, has shown himself capable of putting so much verve, variety and vitality into a regulate an internal rhythm rather than a design of crochets or quavers. The detail of the orchestra suffers sometimes, but the general idea of the work gains. Thus in the "Eroica" Symphony Schalk finds the way to make music constantly triumph at the expense of the letter. And I think no musician would refuse to admit that, when it is a question of Beethoven's music, such a conception is irresistible.

We were a little surprised at the quality of the score that Franz Schalk gave us as a first performance, "Notre Dame de Paris" was a subject the romanticism of which might awaken happy response in a composer. Franz Schalk treated it in a classical style of the most disappointing academism. His "Entr'acte" is devoid of individuality and the dismal poverty of his "Carnaval" is really disconcerting.

The Lamoureux concerts have this season achieved a particularly meritorious effort. Albert Wolff has presented a series of big French symphonies that no other society has included in its program with this generosity and disinterestedness. One knows that in Paris such initiative breeds panic among compatriots who wish at all costs every week to masticate and remasticate a Beethoven Symphony. Wolff might, like his comrades, have drawn the benefit from this solid tradition. One must praise him, as also his committee, for having nourished a rather less alimentary ideal.

Assuredly, when one plays the symphonies of Magnard, d'Indy, Dukas, Lalo and Roussel, one finds oneself confronted by elements of attraction of very unequal value, but historically this choice is perfect. And one must rejoice to see then in this chapter of our musical annals two works as significant as the Symphony of Sylvio Lazzari and that of Paul le Flem, which both mark a date in the French symphonic movement and which have not the place they deserve in the orchestral repertory. Musicians not familiar with them should not fail to hear them.

Wolff made the rather bold gesture of devoting one program to Prokofieff. Redoubtable test for a composer. But the composer of "Chout" stood it admirably. After having heard works as different as his dazzling "Symphonie Classique," his Third Concerto for piano, his "Love of the Three Oranges" Suite and his "Divertissimento," one sees clearly that we have here a modern Scarlatti.

No one else possesses this vivacity, this rapid grace, this agitating volubility and this light, spontaneous rhythm so full of go. His "Symphonie Classique," which carried the public away, is really a masterpiece of thought and, if one may say so, of tender and affectionate irony. No phrase that scorns to modulate.

His "Divertissimento," of which this was the first performance, shines with the same amazing gifts. One finds again the composer's impulsive character in that initial Animato, whose opening is so gay and so dynamic and which the dancers no doubt will not be long in annexing. A flute then announces a calmer, closely woven, sustained central development which contains dissonances that are harsh enough but which are brought in without preconviction and without snobbery. And the Finale goes back to the joyful care-free "elan" that characterizes this Russian without pessimism. The Prokofieff festival obtained a colossal success. One is happy to greet this act of justice.

Jean Borlin's Ballet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Jean Borlin has given two performances here of his new ballets before starting on a tour of the United States. He was chiefly responsible for the successive seasons of the Swedish Ballets at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées a few years ago. The same house was chosen on this occasion.

The reputation of M. Borlin is based on his ability to carry out original choregraphic problems. His own technique as a dancer is good, but his genius is in his conception of a new theme and in his way of handling it. For example, among the numbers now assembled was "Negro Sculpture," with music by Francis Poulenc. This was preceded by a short film showing native dances from different places on the African continent. The eye was then turned suddenly from the screen to M. Borlin's interpretation of one such dance.

The back drop showed a procession of Negroes to the right and desert antelopes to the left, with the entrance to a hut. The music was punctuated with rhythmic thumping of the tomtom, and the dance of strangely masked African figures, under the leadership of the tribal chief (M. Borlin) followed. Apparently there was need for water, and after the dance a spring arose from the sand, amid rejoicing.

M. Borlin danced a number called "Dervish," with music by M. Glazounoff. The "Eternal Circle," with music by Alexander Tansman, was an attempt to translate theories of cubism to choregraphy. The costumes and décor were interesting as showing the ability of the Russian artist, Serge Gladky, to produce beauty from cubistic effects by his judicious mingling of colors.

M. Gladky is a graduate of the Fine Arts Academy of Leningrad and passed under the influence of cubism in 1906. A sketch of his is worked in stylized blocks of color, and from this the final costume design is prepared. All the Slav love for brilliant colors and startling combinations is brought out by him.

The last number on M. Borlin's program was one of the most popular. He and his two principal assistants, Miarka and Zita Fiord, rendered Swedish folk-dances, with music of Eugène Bigot (who, incidentally, directed the orchestra of the Champs-Elysées Theater with skill and feeling). In these dances M. Borlin was thoroughly at home. The dances were graceful, colorful and charming.

FRIDA LEIDER AS LEONORA

In the Revival of Beethoven's "Fidelio" by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, Presented in Chicago Jan. 17, and Scheduled in Boston for Feb. 14.

'Fidelio' Revived in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio," which the Chicago Civic Opera Company offered at a special performance on the evening of Jan. 17, represented the most interesting as well as the most valuable contribution which the organization has made to the repertory of revivals in the last few seasons. The German master's opera fell upon an unfruitful and an unwilling soil when it was introduced to America almost a century ago. It was, indeed, accepted with enthusiasm at its first production in New York, and a certain amount of mild public interest waited upon later revivals, but for the most part "Fidelio" has failed to engage the affections of the multitude. In Chicago the same indifference has been shown.

Beethoven's work was first given in Chicago in 1865 and it has probably not been interpreted since on more than two occasions. The reason for this strange neglect was made explicable at the performance which is the subject of this review. "Fidelio" contains, in its music, much that is noble and some that is even sublime, but it is not "good theater." The situations are often naïve and some of them are preposterous. Yet the scene in the prison, in which Rocco and Fidelio dig what is intended to be the last resting place of Florestan, is a gripping one, even in this age of theatrical sophistication. And it is one in which Beethoven rose to real dramatic heights.

Taking the production as a whole, it is impossible to evade the conviction that the greatest moments in the opera occur in the overture, which is known to concertgoers as "Leonore No. 3," and which Egon Pollak and his men played—and played with admirable skill and dramatic intensity—as an interlude between the two scenes of the second act. To Mr. Pollak, indeed, a large amount of credit must be given for the worth and beauty of the performance as a whole. He made as much as possible of the situations in which Beethoven's music underlined the drama and never for a moment did he forget that, if the composer frequently asked the singers to accomplish more than arduous labors, the conductor must give all his aid.

The vocalists deserve more than polite commendation. Mme. Leider achieved a masterpiece of art in her presentation of Fidelio. The part is cruel in its exactions, it is difficult to characterize, but vocally as well as histrionically she rose to lofty heights. Alexander Kipnis was equally admirable in the rôle of the jailer, Rocco. The spoken text which he had to set forth was often trite and the music often uncomfortable to sing, but its interpreter went through both in the grand manner. Kathleen Kersting, a soprano from Wichita, Kan., made her début as Marcellina and it is pleasant to state that the young lady has reason to be well satisfied with her success. Miss Kersting's voice is not of great volume, but it is attractive to the ear and is handled with excellent understanding of the subtleties of vocal art. René Maison has comparatively little to do as Florestan, but that little he did well. His singing of the fine aria, "In des Lebens Frühlingstagen," in the prison scene, was accomplished with appealing tone and feeling and Mr. Maison played and sang up to the high standard which Mme. Leider and Mr. Kipnis set in the whole of that act. The remaining character of importance was that of Pizarro, sung by Robert Ringling. That artist made as much of the villainous governor as could be made, but Pizarro is more amusing than impressive and even Beethoven was unable to remove him from suggestions of the melodramas of Drury Lane.

The Italian Artistic Syndicates

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

ONE of the most typical and also one of the most important aspects of the present régime in Italy concerns the grouping of all the active and productive forces of the Nation in syndicates subject to the control of the state.

The word "syndicate" seemed, until the war, to mean chiefly a society of manual workers. It is only since the war that in many countries syndicates of intellectual workers have been formed. There is nothing extraordinary in this development; do not intellectual workers, like the others, live by their work? And, when modern life seems to necessitate a union for defense of collective interests, why should artists escape from the common custom?

It is perfectly legitimate for artists to group themselves into syndicates. But it seems that the aim of this grouping should be primarily economic, not touching on the æsthetic and inventive side. But the Fascist state wants to do more. It intends the artists' syndicates eventually and gradually to take over the direction of the artistic affairs of the Nation, controlling plastic exhibitions, theaters and concerts. The word of command that presides over this conception is "art for the artists." But how attain such a realization?

Local Exhibitions

As far as painting and sculpture are concerned, the Syndicate of Plastic Arts has today in Italy the exclusive right to organize the official exhibitions. Thus these have been limited to two: one in Rome, which will take place every four years and will henceforth be called "Quadriennale romana," and one in Venice, which keeps its name of "Biennale," and which will take place every two years. Of course, foreign participation in these two big exhibitions will still be permitted; and everyone, foreigner or Italian, is free to organize, when and where he pleases, an exhibition of his own works.

But the most interesting innovation rests in the organization in every big Italian town, of annual local exhibitions. Painters or sculptors who have proved themselves the best in these local exhibitions will be invited to the national exhibitions, side by side with the artist who has already arrived.

A similar organization has been conceived for music. Last year concerts of contemporary Italian music were given in various cities by the respective syndicates. These had the same characteristic of selection and preparation as the art shows. They were devoted mostly to chamber music, but sometimes (in Rome and Milan, for example) they also included orchestral music. The final aim of these competitions is the National Exhibition of Contemporary Music which will be held next May under the auspices of the National Syndicate of Musicians at the Augusteo and at the Academy de Saint Cecile, Rome. It will include two or three orchestral concerts and four or five of chamber music. This great review of the musical energies of the Nation should bring out all that today really deserves to be considered as interesting in Italy. All tendencies will be represented there, and it could not be otherwise. But the musical exhibition should strictly avoid all that is pure dilettantism and all that belongs to a past with which no one today would know what to do. This is a vast experiment, the realization and consequences of which it will be extremely interesting to follow.

Radicals Heard

In this connection, it is permissible to express some anxiety on the subject of an artistic organization which, as well as aiming to adopt an attitude of broad eclecticism, should nevertheless exert a critical oversight which seems at first hardly compatible with the mission and character of a syndicate that gathers together the best intelligences but also the mediocrity of the nation. And, without doubt, this is a rather serious risk, against which one must be on guard. But it must be said that from the outset the activities of the different regional syndicates and of the big national syndicate has seemed in Italy to be inspired by a rule of liberalism but also of severity which augurs well for the future. It might indeed be apprehended that in the choice of programs one would see excluded all those musicians who, by their bolder and more enterprising outlook, are already distanced by their more conservative colleagues. But happily nothing of this sort has taken place. Beside the conservatives, one has seen figure in all the preliminary concerts without exception the names of those musicians who are most suspect of iconoclastic belief. This atmosphere of sane eclecticism and of happy balance is due in a great measure to the far-seeing and intelligent activity exercised by the secretary of the National Syndicate, Giuseppe Mulé. In these conditions, it is feasible to wait with confidence for the development of the Italian artistic syndicate plan.

Paris-American Players

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The English-speaking colony has given the Paris-American Players an encouraging reception. There are many here who seldom have an opportunity to see an American play, and it was primarily for these that the new group set up a stage.

Carol M. Sax, who was associated in America with Morris Gest, Margaret Anglin, the Shuberts and others, is the director of the company.

The French Government has become interested and the French public is coming to applaud the American productions. Somewhat as an American student goes almost as a matter of course to the Comédie Française to listen to finely spoken French, so do French people go to hear "American" at the Théâtre Femina.

The company is conducted along the lines of the Theater Guild and similar institutions in the United States, season tickets being sold to subscribers. Two of Mr. Sax's technical staff were trained in part at the Yale studio of Prof. George Pierce Baker, and among the company brought over are Miss Jessie Ralph and McKay Morris, both with good records on the American stage.

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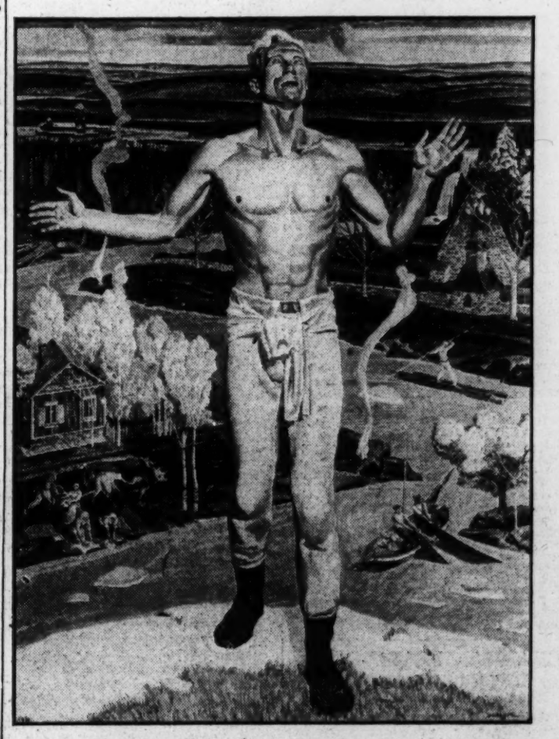

"Finlandia," painted for the Steinway Collection by Peter Helck

The work of Jean Sibelius is deeply penetrated with the spirit of his race. His stirring tone-poem "Finlandia" is a composition of contrasted moods telling of a people determined to be free. It closes with an exultant passage which might seem a prophetic vision foreshadowing their ultimate national triumph.

TONE is to the pianist what pigment is to the painter. With it he renders a composition, colors it, and gives it point and meaning. Through it he must realize all that he knows, or feels, of music.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW COURSE FOR BIG CUP RACES

Stronger and Steadier Winds Expected for This Year's Yacht Contenders

Whether Sir Thomas J. Lipton has a better chance than ever before of lifting the coveted cup this year, may be a matter of debate; but it is certain that shifting the scene of what might be called the world's yachting championship from Sandy Hook with its soft airs and placid waters, to the strong winds and snappy seas off Newport, has necessitated more thorough preparations by designers and cup-yacht managers, than has marked the other 13 matches for the America's Cup.

Before hauling out their drawing boards, all five naval architects, including Nicholson of the Shamrock V, secured weather reports from government sources and interviewed mariners and fishermen as to tidal flow on the new cup-race course.

Studying Chart No. 1210

Furthermore, skippers of hundreds of large power boats, whose owners expect to occupy sideline seats at the big yachting show, are studying Chart No. 1210 of the U. S. Coast Survey as to approaches and the location of available filling stations, for the spectator fleet this year is likely to number 1000 vessels from about every large port on the Atlantic coast as well as from the Gulf and the Great Lakes.

From reports furnished by Henry E. Hathaway, the government meteorologist at Block Island, it looks fairly certain that the exasperating delays which have marked cup racing off Sandy Hook in the last 45 years, will be much less likely to occur on the Newport course, where the winds are seemingly steadier and stronger.

During the last five years the July winds have usually been from the southwest, blowing with an average monthly velocity of 13.1 miles an hour. They average southwest also in August, although last year they were more from the south, with an average monthly movement of 12.4 miles an hour.

In September, however, they have been variable and a trifle stronger, being from the southwest in 1925, southeast in 1926, and southwest again in 1927, west in 1928 and northeast in 1929. The average for the month for the five years was 14.3 miles an hour.

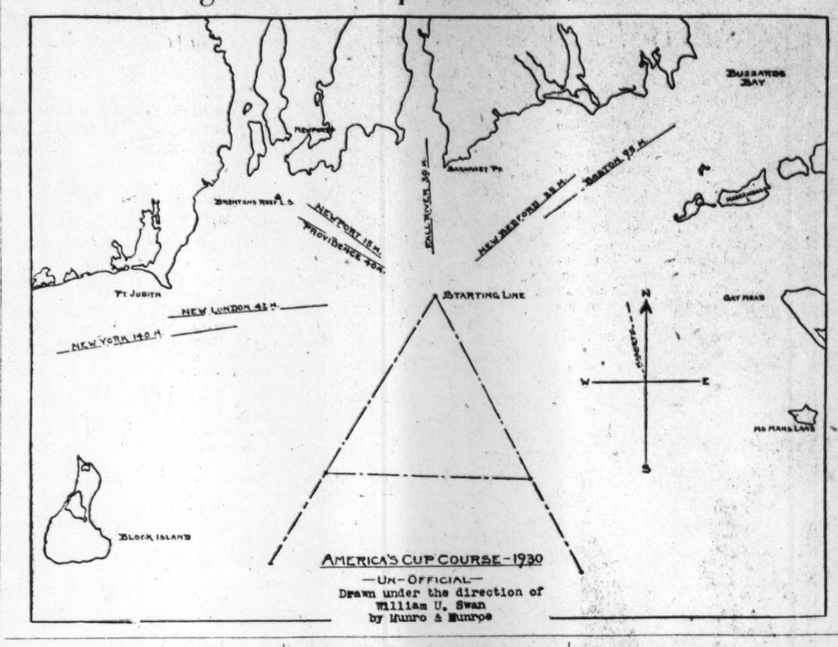
Good Breezes There

Block Island is one of the breeziest points on the coast, being in or near the track of the hurricanes from the south, and July, August and September are known as hurricane months. It blew 49 miles an hour on July 13, 1898, 63 miles on August 26, 1924, and 69 miles an hour on Sept. 15, 1904. Fortunately the race committee of the New York Yacht Club, under a new agreement has the power to postpone a race if the conditions are too strong.

According to Gay Head Indians, Cuttyhunk lobstermen and Block Island swordfishermen, the flood tide splits on the cup course, running east into Vineyard Sound, northeast into Buzzard's Bay, northwest into Narragansett Bay and east into Block Island Sound, with somewhat more force than off Sandy Hook. It is likely that some of these fishermen may be on one or two of the yachts as *pilots*, just as "Joe" Elsworth, a famous Bayonne oysterman, served on the Canadian Challenger Countess of Dufferin in 1876 and also on the Puritan in 1885 and on the Mayflower in 1886, in each case, however, without pay. Frank H. Elsworth, a Fulton Market oysterman, has a piece of plate which Gen. Charles J. Paine, father of Frank C. Paine, the designer of the new Yankee, sent his father in recognition of his services on the two Boston cup defenders.

It was certainly a wise move on the part of the New York Yacht Club in giving the cup candidates two series of races on a course, the greater part of which has never been plowed by a racing yacht.

Where Big America's Cup Yacht Races Will Be Held



Miss Kennedy Sets New World's Record

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia

MISS CLARICE KENNEDY set a new world's record for women in an international track meet today, running the 80-meter hurdles in 12 1-5s.

Running from scratch in the first race of his antipodean tour, Leo Lermond, United States middle-distance star, easily won a mile event in 4m. 26s.

The listed world's record for the 80-meter hurdles for women is 12 4-5s., set by Miss Von Bredow of Germany in Berlin in 1927.

MINNESOTA SPORTS SYSTEM MAY CHANGE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Drastic and extensive changes in the athletic system are under consideration by officials of the University of Minnesota, high official at the university indicated Friday. The proposed changes would revolutionize the system now in effect. They would provide for the following:

Institution of a compulsory sports system for all able-bodied students.

Limitation of intercollegiate competition to athletic contests with University of Michigan and University of Wisconsin and the universities of the East and far West.

Relief from dependence on the "Big Ten" Conference for games of any sort.

Engagement of Minnesota alumni only in all branches of coaching.

A general athletic policy similar to that adopted four years ago at Harvard University.

University officials have been working secretly on the program for months.

KOZELUH DEFEATS NAJUCH

BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, France (AP)—In the final of the international professional tennis tournament for the Duke of Connaught's Cup today, Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, former titleholder, defeated Roman Najuch of Poland in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

BOLIVIA HAS NEW STADIUM

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—Twenty thousand persons attended the formal opening of a new athletic stadium Friday. President Hernando Siles presided at the ceremony. Football and basketball games were the principal athletic events of the day.

BENGOUGH IS FIRST TO SIGN

NEW YORK (AP)—The first 1930 contract received by the New York Yankees has been brought to the American League baseball Club offices by the signer in person, B. O. Bengough, who escorted the signed document to New York from Niagara Falls.

Legion Baseball for Juniors Urged

Efforts to Bring 500,000 Boys Into Competition Will Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efforts are to be made by the American Legion to bring 500,000 boys into supervised competition in the Legion Junior Baseball Program, it is announced by Daniel Sowers, national director of the Americanism Commission. The $50,000 appropriated by the national and American major professional leagues will insure the transportation expenses of the regional and sectional tournaments of the junior world series, he said.

"The 1929 junior world series was the most successful and colorful in the history of the competition," continued Mr. Sowers. "The Legion sponsored the baseball program as a means of teaching good citizenship by inculcating sportsmanship. The junior world series of the Legion provided a system whereby a national champion sandlot nine could be picked. It afforded an opportunity for the greatest number of boys to play baseball in the history of the sport.

"The Legion series took its place nationally among sports. Through the assistance of friendly editors, the radio and word of mouth, the program of the Legion was a general topic of conversation. President Hoover headed the list of dignitaries who attended the eastern sectional held at Griffiths Stadium in Washington, D. C. The National Broadcasting Company devoted two nation wide hook-ups of radio stations to the program. Graham McNamee radiocast the world series.

"The Legion is starting its fourth year of junior baseball. Buffalo, N. Y., was the winner in 1929; Oakland, Calif., in 1928; and Yonkers, N. Y., in 1926. The spirit of enthusiasm and cooperation in the field has assured the success of the 1930 program and promises to bring more boys into the game than in the history of the sport," said Sowers.

KANSAS OVERWHELMS IOWA STATE QUINTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The University of Kansas basketball team won its ninth consecutive victory of the season, practice games included, by overwhelming the Iowa State College of Agriculture quintet here Friday night 37 to 16 in the first home game on the "Big Six" Conference schedule. Kansas has two Conference wins, having defeated Oklahoma University, while Iowa State has added another defeat to its ranking, having lost to the University of Missouri in the Conference opener.

Dr. F. C. Allen's Jayhawkers piled up an 11-point lead before the visitors counted a basket, but by mid-way time, the Cyclone five had scored seven points against 13 for Kansas. Early in the second period, Iowa State came within three points of knotting the totals. Then Kansas uncorked a scoring spree that left Coach L. E. Menzes team far in the rear. When the Kansas cagers had climber to the safe margin of 33 to 11, Coach Allen inserted a substitute quintet which added four points while the Iowans counted five. As in previous games this season C. R. Thomson '30, T. C. Bishop '31, and J. A. Bausch 31 competes for scoring honors, making 29 points between them. R. C. Hawk '32, guard, scored six points to lead Iowa State's scorers. The summary:

KANSAS		IOWA STATE
Bishop, O'Leary, lf	rg,	Zimmerman, Rieke
Thomson, Lawrence, rf	lg,	Hawk
J. Bausch, Ramsey, c	c,	Heitman
Page, D. Bausch, lg	rf,	Roadcap, Wilcox
Cox, McCanles, rg	lf,	Woods, Bowes

Score—University of Kansas 37, Iowa State College 16. Goals from floor—Thomson 4, J. Bausch 4, Bishop 3, Ramsey, Page for Kansas; Hawk 2, Woods, Roadcap for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Thomson 5, Bishop 3, Ramsey 2, J. Bausch for Kansas; Zimmerman 3, Roadcap 2, Heitman for Iowa State. Referees—C. Quigley, St. Mary's, and Fred Williams, Missouri.

CHAPMAN LEADING LEAGUE'S SCORERS

Arthur J. Chapman, Providence Red center-ice star and property of the Boston Bruins, is leading the Canadian-American Hockey League scorers with a total of 28 points, compiled by 18 goals and 10 assists. His next rival is Frank E. Waite of the Boston Tigers who has a total of 26 points. Two wing men, a right and a left-hand shot, are tie for third, William Boyd, right wing of the Tigers, and Harold Hart, left wing of Providence, each having 23 points. The leading scorers:

Player	Team	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
Chapman,	Providence	18	10	28
Waite,	Boston	12	14	26
Boyd,	Boston	16	7	23
Hart,	Providence	15	8	23
Andrews,	Philadelphia	13	8	21
Gagnon,	Providence	11	10	21
Hughes,	New Haven	9	12	21
Cahill,	Philadelphia	13	6	19
Carrigen,	Springfield	11	7	18
Whyte,	New Haven	8	9	17
Dillon,	Springfield	10	5	15
Jackson,	Philadelphia	8	5	13

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Union 3, Conn Aggies 0.
Boston 5, Bowdoin 1.
M. I. T. 2, Northeastern 1.

DANN AND TRYON IN FINAL ROUND

Meet for Walter J. Travis Memorial Golf Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Carl M. Dann Jr. of the Mount Plymouth Country Club, Orlando, Fla., and Howard Tryon, Elmira Country Club, Elmira, N. Y., qualified for the final round of the Walter J. Travis Memorial Cup golf tournament on the links of the St. Augustine Country Club, here Friday, when they defeated A. A. Manucy, St. Augustine Country Club, 5 and 4, and Robert H. James, Aloma Country Club, Winter Park, Fla., 7 and 6, respectively, in the semifinal round.

The margins by which each of the winners took his match was rather larger than expected. Tryon played very good golf in the morning 18 holes, turning in a medal card of 74 as against an 80 for James. In the first afternoon round he also played steadily, getting a 38 for the outward journey, during which he won five holes.

Dann turned in a 75 for his morning round to 78 for his opponent, leaving him 3 up at the halfway mark. Manucy lost the first and second holes in the afternoon to make him 5 do n, but won the next three to make him only 2 down. After halving the sixth in 4's, Dann won the seventh, eighth and ninth to make him 5 up. The summary:

WALTER J. TRAVIS MEMORIAL CUP TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round

Carl M. Dann Jr., Mount Plymouth Country Club, defeated A. A. Manucy, St. Augustine Country Club, 5 and 4.

Howard Tryon, Elmira Country Club, defeated Robert H. James, Aloma Country Club, 7 and 6.

Intercollegiate Track and Field Date Is Set

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

OUTDOOR track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Conference are to be held May 23 and 24, a week earlier than the dates originally set, it is announced here by Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the "Big Nine" Conference. The games have been awarded to Northwestern University, who will stage them at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Ill., a few miles north of Chicago.

DR. SUMNER HARDY TO RETIRE FROM TENNIS

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—After 35 years of association with the sport, both as a player and an official, Dr. Sumner Hardy, president of the California Lawn Tennis Association, today announced his decision to retire from all tennis activities.

Dr. Hardy declared that when his 30 years of continuous service as president of the California State Lawn Tennis Association is completed in March, he will not permit his name to be proposed again for the office. Dr. Hardy also said he would refuse to allow his name to be presented as a delegate to the United States Lawn Tennis Association and a member of the executive committee, nominating in his stead William Johnston, former national tennis champion.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Creighton 40, Drake 27.
Carleton 41, Knox 17.
Luther 21, St. Olaf 19.
Kansas 37, Iowa State 16.
Michigan State 35, Carnegie Tech 23.
Iowa Wesleyan 29, Graceland 27.
Lombard 33, Southern N. T. 28.
DePaul 21, Detroit 18.
Monmouth 21, Cornell 20.
Beloit 19, Ripon 13.
Kalamazoo 21, Olivet 18.
Butler 27, Central Indiana N. 19.
Hillsdale 27, Hope 26.
Elmhurst 32, Chicago Y. M. C. A. 17.
Milliken 26, Bradley Tech 25.
DeKalb Teachers 28, Charleston Teachers 25.
Milwaukee Teachers 30, Oshkosh Teachers 29.
Morningside 30, North Dakota 29.
I. S. Teachers 39, Parsons 14.
Buenavista 17, Simpson 14.
Kansas Aggies 47, Oklahoma Aggies 35.
Huron 40, Sioux Falls 27.
River Falls Teachers 36, LaCrosse Teachers 33.
Gustavus Adolphus 37, Concordia 32.
Superior S. T. 38, S. P. Teachers 18.

BRANTFORD WINS, 9-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALT, Ont.—The local Terriers, leaders in the Canadian Professional Hockey League, sustained their first home defeat of the season on Friday night, when they were defeated by Brantford, 9 to 1. The loss did not affect the league standing.

HARPSTER TO COACH GENEVA

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Howard Harpster, former star quarterback of the Carnegie Institute of Technology football team, has signed a two-year contract to serve as head coach at Geneva College.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

M. I. T. 23, C. C. N. Y. 11.

Kansas City Adds to Lead of League

Pla-Mors Defeat Tulsa, 3 to 1 —St. Paul Scores 2-0 Win Over Minneapolis

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	10	6	6	33	25	26
Duluth	7	9	7	40	32	23
Minneapolis	9	5	9	45	36	23
Tulsa	6	10	7	34	36	22
St. Louis	7	8	8	44	54	22
St. Paul	6	8	8	28	33	20

RESULTS FRIDAY

Kansas City 3, Tulsa 1.
St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Kansas City defeated Tulsa, 3 to 1, in the first of a two-game series here Friday night, retaining undisputed possession of first place in the American Hockey Association championship race.

The invaders scored twice in the initial period and again in the third period. Tulsa's only goal was credited to Borland, defenseman recently secured from St. Paul. He flipped the puck into the net past Goalie Byrne after taking a pass from Trapp. Campbell scored twice for Kansas City and Ranger scored the first Kansas City goal. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Scott, Ranger, lw	rw,	Wakeford, Markle
Mitchell, Campbell	c,	c, Sheppard, Johnson
Dunfield, St. John	rw,	lw, Metcalf, Moffatt
McLeod, McCormick	ld,	rd, Trapp, Hansen
Halderson, Munro	rd	ld, Williams, Borland
Byrne	g,	g, McCusker

Score—Kansas City 3, Tulsa 1. Goals—Campbell 2, Ranger for Kansas City. Borland for Tulsa. Assists—McLeod for Kansas City, Trapp for Tulsa. Referee—Jack Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul defeated Minneapolis, 2 to 0, in an American Hockey Association game here Friday night. The victors triumphed by checking closely in all parts of the rink and rallying around the net in moments of stress.

Elwin Romnes took a pass in St. Paul ice from Mulligan, rushed down the center of the rink and on crossing the Minneapolis blue line drew the defense to the boards. Joseph Thorsteinson followed the play and took Romnes' pass in clear ice, drawing Goalie Timmins from his net and finding the corner for the first goal midway in the opening period.

Mulligan made the second goal less than a minute after the second period, staging a zig-zag rush down the center of the rink, splitting the defense and skating to the goal to score. The summary:

ST. PAUL		MINNEAPOLIS
Conroy, Wilson	lw	
	rw,	De Paul, Gordon, Stuart
Des Jardins, Thorsteinson	c	
	c,	Denneny, Westwick
Morrison, Romnes	rw	
	lw,	Burns, Crawford, Redding
Goheen	rd,	Coutu
Mulligan, Rennie	ld,	C. Adams
Stark	g,	Timmins

Score—St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 0. Goals—Thornsteinson, Mulligan for St. Paul. Assists—Romnes for St. Paul. Referees—Helmer Grenner, Duluth, and F. T. Winters, Cleveland. Time—Three. 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	10	4	4	40	23	24
Portland	11	2	5	28	14	24
Seattle	6	4	8	27	35	16
Victoria	3	2	13	26	49	8

VANCOUVER KEEPS ON TOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—By the narrow margin of a 4-to-3 victory in two minutes of overtime playing, the Vancouver Lions stayed in a tie with Portland for the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Friday night. The Lions were forced to their most spectacular playing of the season by the Cubs. Victoria took a lead in the first period on goals by Lowe, and Redpath from Leacock's pass. Cummings scored for Vancouver, Each team added one in the second session, Redpath scoring for the Cubs and Beattie pushing in J. Jerwa's assist for Vancouver. Frank Jerwa tied the score after 14 minutes in the third period and C. Jerwa won it for Vancouver in the overtime.

PORTLAND ADDS TO STRING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—In one of the most exciting games of the Pacific Coast Hockey League season here, Portland's Buckaroos captured their ninth straight victory by defeating the Seattle Eskimos here Friday night, 1 to 0. The win enables the Buckaroos to keep pace at the top of the league with the Vancouver Lions. A fine combination play, the one that has featured every victory the Buckaroos have scored in the last month, with Coupez whipping in Armstrong's pass, was the deciding factor. The goal was scored after 10 minutes in the first period.

GREEN ELECTED COMMANDER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Ralph Green of the South Shore Powerboat Club was elected commander of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association at the annual meeting here. H. H. Elliot of the Sheridan Shore Yacht Club was elected vice-commander for the sailing squadron, and C. J. Peterson, Chicago Yacht Club, vice-commander for the power fleet. D. B. Holmes, Jackson Park Yacht Club, was elected treasurer and F. D. Porter, Columbia Yacht Club, secretary.

City Athletic Club Takes First Place

Remains Undefeated in Metropolitan Class B Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
City A. C.	6	0	28	14	1.000
Yale Club	6	1	31	17*	.857
Crescent A. C.	5	2	31	18	.714
Montclair A. C.	3	2	23	12	.600
New York A. C.	4	3	27	22	.571
Short Hills Club	3	3	16	26	.500
Harvard Club	2	4	17	25	.333
Princeton Club	2	4	16	26	.333
Fraternity S.T.C.	1	4	16	19	.200
Columbia U. C.	1	5	16	26	.183
Park Ave. S. C.	1	6	16	32*	.142

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—City Athletic Club, the unbeaten leader, shook off one of the most persistent of its opponents on the way to the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship Friday, when its team defeated the seven of the Crescent Athletic Club 5 to 2, on the City Athletic Club courts. The winner has already defeated the Yale Club, which now stands second, and unless an unexpected defeat at the hands of some lesser club should interrupt, has a clear lead for the title.

Yale Club defeated the Princeton Club, 5 to 2, on the Yale Club courts. Other matches played, brought victory to New York Athletic Club, 5 to 2, from Park Avenue Squash Club, on the courts of the latter, and to Columbia University Club, which scored its first victory of the season, by defeating Short Hills Club on the Columbia Club courts, 6 to 1.

The usual postponement or default occurred in the match between Fraternity Squash Tennis Club and Montclair Athletic Club, which was scheduled to be played on the courts of the latter. The New Jersey team has won its last two rounds by default, when Princeton Club and Columbia University Club each in turn declined to send a team out to Montclair for their match. The summaries:

CITY A. C. 5, CRESCENT A. C. 2

L. S. Green, City, defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, 15—12, 15—6.
S. L. Samuels, City, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 15—12, 15—10.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 16—18, 15—7, 15—1.
L. A. Strasser, City, defeated R. G. Messer, Crescent, 15—13, 15—10.
W. L. Jones, Crescent, defeated H. A. Mayer, City, 15—12, 12—15, 15—13.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated Lester Millius, City, 5—15, 15—7, 15—7.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated A. F. Adams, Crescent, 15—6, 15—6.

YALE CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 2

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton, 15—7, 15—10.
F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, defeated Laurbert Prettyman, Yale, 15—8, 5—15, 18—16.
Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton, 16—18, 15—9, 15—7.
J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton, 12—15, 15—10, 15—11.
Kenneth Ward, Yale, defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton, 8—15, 15—7, 15—7.
F. J. Walters, Princeton, defeated W. W. Holden, Yale, 15—10, 15—4.
Yale Stevens, Yale, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, 3—15, 15—8, 15—8.

NEW YORK A. C. 5; PARK AVENUE S. C. 2

Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, won from W. E. Chambers, New York, by default.
B. W. Richert, New York, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—13, 6—15, 18—17.
M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—7, 15—3.
E. J. Gleason, New York, defeated A. M. Thompson, 15—6, 16—18, 18—17.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, won from B. L. Lawrence, Park Avenue, by default.
L. M. Pope, New York, defeated J. K. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—4, 15—3.
A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, defeated W. A. Durcan, New York, 15—8, 8—15, 15—6.

COLUMBIA U. C. 6; SHORT HILLS CLUB 1

Jerome Lang, Columbia, defeated S. W. Van Vechten, Short Hills, 18—15, 18—14.
J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia, 15—6, 15—10.
N. H. Alexander, Columbia, defeated F. B. Ryan, Short Hills, 7—15, 17—16, 15—10.
N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated Danforth Geer, Short Hills, 15—5, 15—6.
C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—5.
Paul Garrigue, Columbia, defeated Lemuel Skidmore Jr., Short Hills, 15—4, 15—2.
R. B. Livermore, Columbia, defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—8.

Stanford Quintet Downs Rivals, 35-23

Play Splendid Basketball to Defeat Southern California in Conference Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Showing a decided reversal of the form they displayed on their last trip to Los Angeles, the basketball five of Stanford University defeated the University of Southern California team easily Friday night, in the Shrine Auditorium. The score was 35 to 23, but it hardly portrays the difference between the two squads.

Profiting by the mistakes they made last week when they were inundated under a 63 to 30 score at the hands of U. C. L. A., Stanford's Cardinals played splendid ball throughout the game. A fast passing attack featured their play. Sixteen goals from floor accounted for all but three of Stanford's points, while S. C. was able to score but half that number. The summary:

STANFORD		SO. CALIFORNIA
Tyler, Berg	lf,	rg, Lehners, Capps
Fawcett, Hawkins, Mears	rf,	lg, Caldwell
Rothert	c,	c, Smith, Mortensen
Rowley, Reynolds	lg,	rf, Gardner, Nibley
McCandless	rg,	lf, Pierce, Cano

Score—Stanford University 35, University of Southern California 23. Goals from floor—Fawcett 7, McCandless 5, Rothert 2, Rowley 2 for Stanford; Pierce 2, Smith, Lehners, Caldwell, Mortensen, Nibley, Cano for Southern California. Goals from foul—Tyler 2, McCandless for Stanford; Pierce 2, Caldwell 2, Smith, Lehners, Mortensen for Southern California. Referee—Lee Dempsey. Umpire—V. H. Landreth.

PENN A. C. EIGHT MAY SCULL IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Penn Athletic Club senior eight-oared crew, national champions, has been promised a trip to the British Royal Henley in England next summer, providing it is successful in the Stewards' Cup race, feature event of the American Henley to be rowed here, May 24.

The Penn A. C. crew, which won its national club title at Springfield, Mass., last August, is stroked by a former Canadian sculler, Chester Turner. Since taking up his residence in Philadelphia, Turner has sculled and rowed in eight-oared shells. Last summer he virtually passed up the sculling end of rowing in order to concentrate on the stroking of Coach Frank Muller's eight, with the main ambition of winning a national championship.

BY-PLAYS

Iowa's "Annual Exodus"

WHY boys leave home to play football for colleges and universities in other states seems to present an enigma to many Iowans. Every now and then somebody gets up a list of star football players, originating in Iowa high schools, who "should" have gone to Iowa universities, but instead joined forces with distant institutions.

They call it the "annual exodus," and the list sometimes becomes a very long one. Recently such a list included Wallace R. Harper of Harvard, H. M. Ellis of Yale, F. M. Baker and P. J. Engebritze of Northwestern, J. M. Price and J. H. Murrell of Army, A. M. Holman of Ohio State, Paul Collins of Pittsburgh, Holmes of Creighton, Hunting of Gonzaga, D. L. Wilson of Michigan and G. M. Farley of Nebraska.

To see something sinister, or at least mysterious, in such an exodus is to ignore human nature. In view of the Carnegie report, it may be granted that there may have been "inducements" offered to Iowa boys in some cases. That Iowa has believed this to be the major factor in the situation for a number of years is indicated by the "work funds" and "student athlete loans" at University of Iowa, which drew the disapproval of the "Big Ten." These funds and loans were no doubt based on the desire to meet "outside" competition for Iowa football talent.

However, it must be recognized that boys about college freshman age get a yearning to break away from home scenes for a time and seek new experiences and new surroundings. They want to be "on their own" for a while. To stay at home and go to college is nothing but more of the same thing they've always had. Parents and relatives who have gone to distant educational institutions, though now natives of Iowa, influence many boys. Then other players sometimes take unreasoning, romantic fancies to far-off institutions.

Thus there are any number of legitimate factors that may account for the "annual exodus" of football players from Iowa. Other states note similar conditions, but do not have much to say about it.

Another Hockey League Has Two Officials

Now that the American Hockey Association is using two officials at games, it no doubt feels more like a big league. The National Hockey League has had the double officiating for several years. With the game getting faster all the time, it is practically impossible for one official to see everything. The fans, of course, think one official can see enough, and toot aplenty, especially when the home team is getting the worst of the breaks. Two officials have been found necessary in the big college basketball games, and there are fewer players and less territory involved.

Two Sports Reluctant to Quit

If baseball hangs over into the football season and delays the rise of popular enthusiasm for the fall sport, the same can be said of football being reluctant to go into the discard. With the selection of all-star teams and the arguments resulting therefrom, the schedule meetings, the rules meetings and the games around Christmas and New Year, it seems as though the gridiron sport never gets through taking curtain calls.

Now comes the report from University of Wisconsin that 28 fraternity teams, four dormitory teams and four teams in a so-called Wisconsin League played schedules involving 153 games and 662 students, extending their games up to the middle of December on snow-covered fields and zero temperatures. This is a result of three years of promotion of the sport as an intramural activity by George Little, athletic director.

With all this out of the way, it won't be long now until everybody will be called out for spring football practice. Time was when spring practice was unknown. Last spring several teams played practice games. Spring intercollegiate schedules may be a logical development of this tendency.

A Welcomed Reinstatement

The announcement that the United States Golf Association had restored Miss Mary K. Browne to amateur golf status came as most welcome news to those who follow amateur sports in the United States. There were many who believed that it was a big mistake ever to declare that Miss Browne was not entitled to be considered as an amateur golfer, just because she played professional lawn tennis, especially as college football coaches and professional baseball players have competed as amateur golfers. Miss Browne has always been a sportswoman of the highest type, and there are many who will wish her well the next time she tries for the United States women's championship title, which she nearly won in 1924, when she lost in the final round to Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd.

Have the Players Been Consulted?

There has been a lot of talk of late about giving intercollegiate sports back to the players, and one of the latest moves which has that idea in view is the withdrawing from the players' bench of the coach and letting the captains run the teams. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton are among the big colleges which will play their big baseball games with the coaches off the bench, and it will be interesting to see just how the plan works out, as Harvard, Yale and Princeton tried it in their "Big Three" series of 1914 and then abandoned it.

But do the players want such a move made? Have they been consulted in the proposition? In an article in the Harvard Crimson a writer states that one former member of a Harvard varsity nine stated: "Removing the coach from the bench would take most of the fun out of the game for the players." It is more than likely that if a poll were taken of the college players, a big majority would ask that the coach be kept on the bench.

Michigan Six Wins From Wisconsin, 2-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Two overtime periods brought victory to University of Michigan over University of Wisconsin in a closely contested hockey match here Friday night, 2 to 1, before a small audience.

Wisconsin's team work appeared superior in the first period, which was scoreless, and the Badgers were first to score when D. W. Meiklejohn '30 drove a short shot from scrimmage into the net on a pass from Milton Bach '32 after 17 minutes of play in the second period. Michigan tied the score after 13 minutes of the third period had elapsed when Capt. C. G. Bryant '30 took a pass from Samuel Hart '30 and drove it into the goal.

The winning score was registered by W. V. Langen '31 on a pass from Captain Bryant. The outstanding players of the game were Bryant and Hart, whose aggressiveness and clean handling of the puck gave Michigan its advantage. Meiklejohn also played a brilliant game and Bach showed promise in his first "Big Nine" competition. The summary:

MICHIGAN		WINCONSIN
Nygard, Schlanderer	lw,	rw, Siegel
Langen	c,	c, Meiklejohn
Joseph, Courtis	rw	
	lw,	Kreuger, Swiderski, Bach
Bryant	ld,	rd, Metcalfe
Hart	rd,	ld, Thomsen, Swiderski
Thompkins	g,	g, Prisch

Score—University of Michigan 2, University of Wisconsin 1. Goals—Bryant, Langen for Michigan; Meiklejohn for Wisconsin. Assists—Hart, Bryant for Michigan; Bach for Wisconsin. Referees—Fred Robertson, Chicago, and Robert Williams, Milwaukee. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 5m. overtime periods.

INDIANAPOLIS PICKED BY A. A. OF COLLEGES

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—Indianapolis, on Friday, was selected by the American Association of Colleges as the site of its 1931 meeting which will probably be held during the third week in January.

Upon the recommendation of its commission on college athletics the association, at its closing session here, approved without debate the Carnegie report on college athletics, which caused a sensation in educational circles by its statements that subsidies were given athletes by many colleges or their alumni. The commission stated that the Carnegie report presented only a "moderate view" of the athletic situation.

The association approved a plan for a national survey of all colleges engaged in the training of teachers and requested the United States office of education to collect and compile separately information concerning liberal arts colleges.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

New York 45, M. I. T. 37.
Springfield 39, Williams 38.

WISCONSIN SWIMMERS DEFEAT MINNESOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin won an unexpected victory over University of Minnesota in a dual swimming meet here Friday night, 40 to 31, to open its "Big Nine" Conference season.

It was the first triumph for the Badgers over their northern rivals in a period of years. Wisconsin took first in all except two events, Minnesota winning the medley relay and Lowell W. Marsh '31 the 150-yard backstroke.

E. L. Lange '30, captain of the Badgers, was high point winner, scoring 10 of his team's total of 40. He placed first in the 40-yard and 100-yard dashes. Clarence O. Waldelick '30, acting captain of the visitors, was second high, with six points, placing second in the two events won by Lange.

E. J. Hatlegerb '30 for Wisconsin and M. E. Ostrander '32 for Minnesota waged a close contest in the diving event, the former winning by a single point, 90 to 89. The summary:

160-Yard Relay—Won by University of Wisconsin (L. M. Davis '30, R. K. Schaffter '31, A. J. Thomsen '31, E. L. Lange '30); University of Minnesota, second (A. T. Huhtala '31, R. E. Hayden '31, R. W. Liemi, C. O. Waldelick '30). Time—1m. 16.8s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by A. F. Meyer '31, Wisconsin; F. V. Gustafson '32, Minnesota, second; D. D. Perry '31, Wisconsin, third. Time—2m. 42.4s.

40-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. L. Lange '30, Wisconsin; C. O. Waldelick '30, Minnesota, second; T. H. Quail '32, Minnesota, third. Time—19.4s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. R. Winsey '30, Wisconsin; E. N. Lahti '31, Minnesota, second; R. E. Hayden '31, Minnesota, third. Time—5m. 40.4s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota; H. K. Von Maltitz '30, Wisconsin, second; G. A. Hall Jr. '32, Wisconsin, third. Time—1.3m. 48s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. L. Lange '30, Wisconsin; C. O. Waidelick '30, Minnesota, second; R. W. Liemi, Minnesota, third. Time—58.5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by E. J. Hatleberg, Wisconsin; M. E. Ostrander '31, Minnesota, second; John Hayward '30, Wisconsin, third.

300-Yard Medley-Relay—Won by Minnesota (Marsh, Gustafson, Quail); Wisconsin, second (Thomsen, Meyer, J. J. Ermene '32). Time—3m. 15.8s.

HOCKEY NOTES

MANAGER E. J. POWERS of the Boston Tigers returned from his visit home to Canada without new players for the team. He claims scouts of the National Hockey League have tied up about every prospect of value.

Sydney Howe, latest recruit from the amateur ranks to be signed by the Ottawa Senators, has been sent to London for Harold Starr, also the property of Ottawa, according to reports.

RAWLINS WINS IN SEMIFINAL

Takes Fast Round From Pease in Metropolitan Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., representing the New York Racquet & Tennis Club, displayed the style of play that has made him one of the leaders of the game in defeating Perry R. Pease of the Harvard Club, in the semifinal round of the Metropolitan squash racquets championship held at the University Club on Friday, in straight games. The score was 15—11, 15—6, 15—3.

George D. Debevoise, a team mate of Pease and of J. Lawrence

RADIO AVIATION

The Press's Struggle Seeking for Communication Freedom

LITTLE does the average newspaper reader realize the struggles that are the background of the sheet spread before him. So much of this is such ancient history that few can remember.

In its effort to tell the world all about what is going on it has modestly kept its own story behind the scenes. It takes some such event as the present United States Senate Committee investigation of the entire question of communications to bring out the story of the problems the press has met in developing its communication system.

Communications, let it be known, are the very foundation of the newspaper's existence. It is its ability to quickly give a mass of information gathered daily from all points of the globe that makes the newspaper of value to its readers.

With the advent of radio, it seemed that this flexible medium would give the press just the very type of service it needed. Efforts to use radio, however, have met with constant opposition. The story of the press and its cmomunication battle is given in the statement by Joseph Pierson, general manager of Press Wireless, Inc., before the Senate Committee this week.

He summarized the place of the press in the following paragraphs:

Millions of Words Daily

The American Press, I believe, is by many times the largest single group producer of word traffic here and abroad in the history of the world. Abroad it develops between 40,000 and 100,000 words of completed text each day and at home its daily production and distribution run into millions of words each 24 hours. This huge word volume is the medium through which the public intelligence of the Nation flows, energizing the industry and initiative of men and women and coordinating the ideals and activities of widely separated states.

The newspaper is a daily news message to the people. If newspapers and news agencies suddenly were suppressed, we would find that even a very mediocre news report of world events, such as we might buy now for a cent, would cost each one of us more than $5000 a day.

The exchange of news between states and nations improves interstate and international comity, develops trade and fills the pathways thereof, arouses the heroism and charity of the whole world when wars or great natural catastrophes reduce to despair stricken units of the human race, however small or remote.

It is for this reason above all others that newspapers and enlightened men and women struggle against the greed of our time to keep the press traffic of this and other lands speedy in delivery to the people, efficient in truthful and unbiased presentation of facts, as low as possible in cost and free from bondage to military and industrial dictators.

Some Press History

Then Mr. Pierson went into the story of radio press communications which may be summarized as follows:

Communication companies, after the war, carried on the practices of press material restriction practiced during the conflict.

Repeated protests caused Norman Davis, Under-Secretary of State, to call a press conference in Washington in 1920 of journalists interested in foreign communications.

The communication companies charged that most of the problem arose from the European end. Mr. Pierson, representing the publishers, went abroad and found everywhere evidence of sincere desire for cooperation.

Up to this time the press had not thought of operating its own communication with foreign companies. In view of the above, a tentative agreement was entered into with the British Post Office to conduct tests between Britain and America.

Owing partly to the rigid monopoly maintained by the General Electric-Radio Corporation combine of equipment in the United States, even imported apparatus, it was decided to establish the American station in some neighboring country which was more favorable to the press and a station was set up in Halifax, N. S., by courtesy of the Dominion of Canada.

Halifax Station Group

Early in 1922 it started successful operation with Leafield, Eng., and that fall other newspapers were invited to join in it besides the three who had started it. The stockholders then became the New York Times, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Chicago Tribune, The Christian Science Monitor, the United Press, the two Hearst services, the New York World and the New York Herald Tribune. Other newspapers also use this service.

Due to the difficulty as indicated above, in obtaining parts, no transmitter had been set up in Halifax or the United States. Messages received at Halifax from Europe were sent by the Western Union land wires to the various cities in the United States.

Late in 1926 the Western Union stated that it would forthwith raise the rate on all traffic from the Halifax station to New York by more than three times the existing press rate. This being the only company having wires into the Halifax station at the time, this rate was paid for a few nights until the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, allied with the Postal Telegraph Company in the United States, established its wires in the Halifax station, when traffic at normal rates was resumed through this new company.

The next step was the setting up by a few newspapers of radio transmitters which was worked out under great difficulties due to the control of equipment in the United States. Several applications before the Federal Radio Commission for transmitting licenses led the commission to invite the press to come before it and explain its needs.

After several months 20 transoceanic wavelengths were assigned to the press. Application was then made to the Radio Corporation of America for equipment. Its directors stated they would rent, not sell, the papers equipment provided they paid the price of the R. C. A. plus a royalty of 5 per cent of the gross receipts. A standard type of transmitter made for export was decided upon, the price charge being the price of the General Electric Company plus 45 per cent profit on top of this price to the R. C. A. Delivery in 17 weeks was promised and 11 transmitters ordered. That was in the fall of 1928.

The next spring it was found that the order had not even been turned over to the General Electric Company because the press had not designated the primary current for the driving motors. This information had been given on nine of the eleven transmitters.

Press Wireless Formed

A phone call to the General Electric Company's New York office brought forth the fact that motors for that type of transmitter were in stock and could be delivered in 24 hours. Radiocasters were getting their equipment in six weeks and this is more complicated than code equipment.

Meanwhile, the press could not seem to divide the 20 waves up satisfactorily among the various papers and the commission in June ordered a single corporation to be formed whose services would be open to the entire American press. This corporation, Press Wireless, Inc., was formed last July.

The R. C. A. was again approached regarding transmitters. They advised that the original prices offered in February no longer prevailed but had been increased nearly 50 per cent or $3000 and that delivery would take nine months. This problem had to be faced with the commission ordering complete operation by Jan. 1, 1930, a date much less than nine months off.

Then it was decided that on foreign business the press must pay 7½ per cent royalty. Finally, in order to discover what other obstacles stood in the way of getting the transmitters, one was ordered from the R. C. A. This order resulted in a contract to be signed by Press Wireless. Mr. Pierson then gave a synopsis of the contract as follows:

The R. C. A. Contract

1. Communication must be between points "within the continental United States" only.
2. Will rent, but not sell, apparatus to Press Wireless, Inc. (a) Press Wireless must pay R. C. A. the General Electric Company's price for building the apparatus plus 45 per cent profit to R. C. A. and (b) Press Wireless must pay as royalty or rental 5 per cent of the gross receipts to R. C. A.
3. Use can be for press messages only.
4. Press Wireless must charge its clients "with a view to earning a reasonable profit," and not as a mutual company.
5. Press Wireless must allow R. C. A. to inspect its apparatus and its accounts at will.
6. Press Wireless, Inc., must surrender to R. C. A. without any charge whatsoever all patents or patent rights it now has or will ever have and must give R. C. A. total and exclusive right to lease, transfer or assign rights of said patents.
7. R. C. A. grants Press Wireless, Inc., non-transferable right to use R. C. A. patents.
8. Press Wireless, Inc., must use apparatus in telegraphic code work only, and not for "transmission or reception of facsimiles, pictures and the like."
9. Press Wireless, Inc., must buy all parts from R. C. A.
10. "Article VII—The lessee hereby agrees to extend to the R. C. A., at its request and through R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and for the benefit of its newspaper clientele the same facilities, quality of press services and like tariffs which it extends to its other press customers at the time of the request."

Then Mr. Pierson continued:

License Purpose Questioned

This license agreement does not appear to us to be for the purpose of recouping for the Radio Corporation combine the costs of its wireless development and research plus a fair profit. It seems to be for the purpose of preventing competition and fencing in the field of wireless communication. In the broadcast field covering virtually identical patents the wireless combine has not imposed these confiscatory license agreements, nor has it demanded exorbitant royalties, nor does it refuse to sell apparatus.

Indeed it has not even imposed these conditions on other radiotelegraphic comoanies. At least, we have been unable to find such conditions in the contract between the Radio Corporation and Tronical Radio Telegraph Company of Boston, a public service corporation engaged in the commercial radiotelegraph business. Consequently some of my directors say they can regard this license agreement only as specially designed to make of the American press a colony of the electric power empire which seems to be grasping after complete control of the water and the air of the United States.

I have been asked to give details of the manner in which alleged patent rights involving less than 5 per cent of a complete transmitter are used to compel a buyer to purchase all the other 95 per cent of the transmitter from the same radio combine at extortionate prices. I have hardly had time to gather exact data on all the cases of this kind which have come to my knowledge.

Chicago Police Problem

There is at this moment the case of the Chicago police department which started to buy equipment for the apprehension of criminals from various independent manufacturers of electrical apparatus—the Thordarson, Jefferson and Moloney transformer companies, the Cardwell and National Condenser companies, the Robbins and Meyers and Crocker Wheeler motor generator companies. The American radio combine I am told, has just demanded that the city of Chicago refuse to buy the apparatus of any of these independent companies and that all the equipment be purchased from the Radio combine at more than double the cost.

This monopoly in open equipment built up by the abuse of alleged patent rights has resulted in a monopoly in the United States, up to the present time at least, in the manufacture of high power tubes. The result is that American radio stations, broadcasters as well as telegraphic transmitters, are paying for tubes from two to three times the prices charged for tubes of similar or greater efficiency manufactured in much less quantities in Europe. By secret contracts and agreements the American radio combine effectually suppresses the sale in the United States of valuable apparatus invented abroad. The Mullard Wireless Service Company of London, manufactures air cooled high power tubes of very good quality with removable filaments. That is to say, when the tube burns out it is not necessary to buy a new tube for $500 or more. The filament can be renewed for around $60 and the tube restored to service. The Mullard company is under contract with a member of the American radio combine, however, not to ship its tubes to this country, and the American rights to the removable filament patent itself, we are advised, were purchased by a member of the American radio combine and buried.

The Present Prospects

Such is the prospect which our company, Press Wireless, Inc., and other independent wireless communication companies, licensed by the Federal Government to engage in business, face in the United States under the present radio and patent laws. Some of our directors inform me that they do not see how they could accept this license agreement and hold up their heads before the American press. For Press Wireless, Inc., intends, and is obliged, both by the conditions of its licenses and of its charter, to serve the whole American press. We want all newspapers to feel it an honor to own shares in our company—and our stock is open to purchase to all American newspapers—but they hardly would think it so if we were under such vassalage.

The newspapers which I here represent are willing to purchase apparatus manufactured by the Radio Corporation of America and its associates and to pay a fair profit. But there is very strenuous objection in our company to an agreement to pay tribute for years thereafter simply for the purpose of preventing ourselves from running our business economically and in the best interest of the press public.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JAN. 20

Vocal and Instrumental

Caroline Andrews, soprano; string ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Jewel Song" and "Kiss in the Dark," by Miss Andrews. Rubinstein and Thomas by strings. 7:15.

David Drollet, tenor; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Tahiti born, Mr. Drollet studied under Mascagni, eminent Italian composer, was French lieutenant in the war, appeared in opera both in Europe and America. 7:30.

Franklin Baur, tenor; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariana, conductor (Firestone—WEAF Chain). All well-known favorites.

Vocal Quartet; cello soloist; string sextet; Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P. —WEAF Chain). In the mood of unrestrained joyousness. 8:30.

Song Favorites of Calvin Coolidge (Edison — WJZ Chain transcontinental). The reserved character of our most noted private citizen is probably familiar to all, but your guess as to his musical tastes is as good as ours. 9.

Allen McQuhae, tenor; Don Voorhees, conductor (General Motors — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Mr. McQuhae will sing three of perhaps the most popular ballads extant. Familiar works of Delibes, Glazounow, Romberg, Strauss and Massenet selected by Mr. Voorhees. 9:30.

Columbia Choir; Columbia Male Quartet; Columbia Symphony Orchestra; the Columbians, dance orchestra (CBS transcontinental). Such opposite ends of the musical scale, vocally, as arias of Delibes and Bizet to "Deep in the Arms of Love," orchestrally from "Polovetsian Dances" to "Pagan Love Song." 10:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Organ (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Three hundred voices, Handel's noted work, "Hallelujah Chorus" closes. 6.

Orchestral

Bernard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). Feature-string quintet version of modern English composer Cyril Scott's "Suite Miniature." 7.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor; Mrs. Marguerita Watts, soloist (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental) Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz," to open, the "Nocturne" from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, Dell 'Acqua's "Villanelle" by soloist, "Finale" from Tchaikovsky's "Fourth" as orchestral conclusion. 10.

Anglo-Persians' Orchestra, Louis Katzman, conductor; "Master Weaver" (Whittall—WEAF Chain). From Sicily to southern France. 10.

"Strings and Bows" (WEAF Chain). New series in which Godfrey Ludlow has the double rôle of violin soloist and director. For first program he chooses "Estrellita," in his own arrangement, and his own "Arabian Impressions." As director light things from Beethoven to Jesse Deppen. 10:30.

Adwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, Donizetti and four French composers. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Dance music from San Francisco under the direction of Walter Beban, with the Pepper Maids and Jack Deane. 4:30.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Picture tunes. 7:30.

Luna Troubadours (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). Melodies of the stage and screen in medley form by Sam Lanin's orchestra and male trio. 8:30.

Ernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WEAF Chain). From Manhattan's newest and greatest hostelry. 11.

Ted Florito's Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WEAF, KYW). One hour from Chicago's North Shore. 12.

Popular Vocal

Melody Musketeers, vocal trio (WEAF Chain). Two popular, two hill billies." 7.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). How many know that Amos and Andy are on vaudeville tour? We suggest watching for them at your local "presentation house." 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough — WJZ Chain). A funny face contest. 9:30.

"Copper" (Great Northern—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A story of Butte, Montana's "red gold" in the "Empire Builders" period. 10:30.

Talk

"The Crisis in India" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald in his "The World Today" period. 7:15.

Meet the Flying Squirrel!

A FLYING squirrel that hops from city to city at a pace of 110 miles an hour, covering the distance between Atlanta and Richmond in the dark hours on the two sides of midnight, is marked as being an outstanding member of the genus Sciurus. There is one that does this, and outstanding it is, for it flies with the night air mail.

This squirrel is the companion of Henry T. (Dick) Merrill, who flies the New York-Atlanta route. Pilot Merrill's regular run is between Richmond and Atlanta, and his squirrel unofficially shares his assignment. In fact, this is his second flying squirrel.

"MERRILL AND HIS SQUIRREL"

Pilot Merrill Shown Posing With His Little Companion. This Is Surely a Pose, for Once the Propeller Starts Shooting Back Breezes, the Top of the Pilot's Helmet Will Be No Place for It. Then It Will Duck Down Into a Soft, Cozy Pocket for the Trip.

The first was a chummy little fellow, Merrill declares. Usually, while the pilot was watching the airway beacons move past 2000 feet beneath him, the squirrel was sleeping peacefully in a pocket of his flying suit. Or he stuck his head out and squinted at the stars and listened to the wires hum as the plane hurried along with the mail. But there were times when Dick Merrill reached suddenly for some part of his anatomy and lifted the squirrel back to his pocket. That's when the little animal went exploring, and, Merrill will tell you, the claws meant for tree climbing feel a bit ticklish on one's back.

"He was a nice little pet and awfully entertaining, but he was as busy as a couple of ants," Merrill stated. "When he had been fed well and had had a good long nap, he would suddenly come bounding out of my pocket and scamper up to my shoulder, right over my head and down on the other side. He'd run circles all around me and dive into his pocket again. I had to keep an eye on him when he got frisky like that, because if it happened in flight he might get caught in the slipstream of the propeller and be blown overboard."

The squirrel got into one of these frisky moods at a most embarrassing time recently, his master stated. This happened from time to time, but the results are not always the same. This time Merrill was sauntering through the lobby of a fashionable Richmond hotel when the squirrel decided to take a quick look around. Out of his pocket he came, around Merrill's neck for a couple of laps, then down to the pocket again. Which would have been quite all right except for a woman as fashionable as the hotel and possessed of excellent screaming facilities. When she sighted the squirrel she was struck rigid. Her next reaction was to scream—long and piercingly—and repeat this twice. Finally she sank to the floor at about the same time the squirrel disappeared in Merrill's pocket, leaving him in complete embarrassment and the subject of numerous stares. With help on hand for the woman, the pilot sauntered on as calmly as possible, but he was glad to get at the controls of his plane and be moving south with the mails again.

Pilot Merrill now has his second flying squirrel, the first having taken French leave some time ago. The mail pilot had become quite attached to the little mascot and keenly felt its loss. Shortly before Christmas some friends sent him the one he now has.

An amusing incident occurred on Merrill's first flight with the new mascot. With this one sleeping in the same pocket of the flying suit that the other formerly occupied, he found a very heavy head wind, reaching at times a velocity of 55 miles an hour, was blowing against him on his first trip out of Atlanta, adding two hours to his flying time from that city to Richmond. Word went up the line that Merrill was behind schedule because he was teaching the squirrel to fly, giving it the same instructions in being an air mail pilot's mascot as the other received. The result was an interchange of highly humorous comment and the issuance of a "general order" to the effect that pilots will not "without being duly authorized, remain on the ground while the flying squirrel makes the scheduled trip with the night air mail."

'I Say, Mr. Radio Editor...'

THE QUESTION BOX

Under this heading readers' opinions on programs and other listener activities will be printed.

Boston, Mass.

A welcome to the Question Box! You have been missed these past few years. It gives me the opportunity of asking several questions that have arisen in my mind about broadcasting. Today's is this. What happens to Andy's voice when he appears on the stage? I have just seen a personal appearance of my favorites, Amos 'n' Andy, and was frankly very disappointed in the voice of Andy.

The whole thing is a bit of a disillusionment, anyway. From their radio characterizations one thinks of Amos as a slim little chap and Andy as a big sort of would-be bullying type. Alas. Amos is tall and slim and Andy is short and rather stout.

Then after one gets used to this the voice of Amos sounds about as one might think it would but Andy is not as low nor as powerful as it sounds on the radio. How come, and what could be done to overcome this?

A. D.

* * *

In movies, personal appearances have often been questioned as to their value. The same thing applies to radio. If radio performers can put over to an audience the same things they get over the radio the appearance is justified. If not, the prestige of the act is likely to suffer.

Radio, with its use of electrical amplification, has developed a so-called "microphone technique" which is diametrically opposed to stage work. As pointed out in a recent article on this page entitled "Is Radio Music Real Music?" radio performances must be considered and treated as miniatures. But the ability to make a perfect miniature militates against the ability to make a full life size or even greater picture.

Andy has not a real low voice but by speaking as low as possible and standing very close to the microphone while he does it, he can get over the impression of a huge deep voice, the power being due to the amplification made possible by radio technique. Get this same voice on a stage and it can hardly be heard beyond the tenth row.

As talkie stars make personal appearances this same thing will be found to hold true. If microphone performers are to make public appearances they should take along microphone equipment. It's part of their act. By concealing microphones along the edge of the scenery used in the act or even at the footlights and placing the loudspeakers well up above so they would not feed back into the mike, the same vocal characteristics which identify a performer over the radio would become apparent. Until microphone performers work out something of this sort they are going to have thousands of their followers feel the same way as you do. V. D. H.

Christiaan Kriens Joins WTIC Staff

CHRISTIAAN KRIENS, distinguished Dutch-American composer and conductor, has joined the staff of Station WTIC as musical director. In his new capacity, he has charge of a full-piece orchestra composed of players capable of performances in symphonic as well as light classical concerts. These musicians are enrolled as members of the WTIC staff and will devote their talents exclusively to radiocasts from the Hartford station.

The new musical director comes to Station WTIC from New York City, where he achieved a notable record as symphony conductor, composer, concert violinist, and instructor in violin and piano. He was musical director of two famous metropolitan churches, the Park Avenue Church and the Grace Methodist Church, and was conductor of the Plainfield Symphony Orchestra and Elizabeth Symphony Society in New Jersey and the Morristown Orchestral Society.

The orchestral school which he founded in New York, known as the Kriens Symphony Club, to train musicians in symphonic works by American composers, was regarded as a unique achievement in the development of American music.

Mr. Kriens came to America from Holland several years ago to conduct the New Orleans French Grand Opera Company. During his American career, he has served as first violinist in such organizations as the Philadelphia Symphony, the New York Symphony, the New York Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera, under many renowned conductors, among them Damrosch, Toscanini, Scheel, Hertz and Mottl. His father, Christiaan Kriens, was a musician of the court of the King of Saxony and was a professor at the Royal Conservatory of The Hague in Holland. The younger Kriens was graduated from the Royal Hague Conservatory, where he majored in composition, and studied under several composers in Europe.

His works include two operas, an oratorio, several symphonies, overtures and many compositions for the violin, piano, cello, and voice. Radio listeners are familiar with several of them, especially his orchestral suite, "In Holland." This suite was chosen by officials of the short wave station in Huizen, Holland, for the opening number in the recent first international broadcast between the Netherlands and America, which was transmitted to 30 stations by the National Broadcasting Company.

The Listener Speaks

SYSTEMATIC educators doubtless remember which of the various alphabetically differentiated series of "Music Appreciation" classes are offered by Walter Damrosch each week; but to the ordinary listener who is not addicted to the habit of classification it is sufficient to know that a most delightful hour is to be heard at 11 o'clock each Friday morning. It is not even necessary to remember which of the NBC networks is offering it since it is very properly distributed by both.

Few people have a knack of combining entertainment with instruction in a manner which preserves the fine points of each—but Mr. Damrosch is certainly one of these—at least as far as these courses go. The fact that they are heard in school hours may detract a little from their charm for the children for whom they are particularly intended—but for the average music lover they are first-class entertainment which leaves a most satisfactory feeling of having really conveyed worth-while information, too.

In the last period the first half-hour was devoted to "Fun in Music." The fun was not confined to the music either—for it was very evident in Mr. Damrosch's voice. Beethoven's musical greeting to his friend Maelzel, the inventor of the metronome, with its rhythm in the style of this indefatigable instrument, was first heard as it is embodied in the "Allegretto," from the "Eighth Symphony." Then after a sympathetic comparison of New Jersey and New York mosquitoes with the Russian variety and a compliment to California on its freedom from the insects, came Liadow's "Dance of the Mosquito." Finally came Johann Strauss's "Perpetual Motion." This was preceded by a general discourse on the subject and a picture of what might happen if the composer had allowed the piece to run on indefinitely instead of suddenly breaking down.

The second class was devoted to a consideration of the wood-wind instruments. D. M.

Gliding—The Flier's Primer

This is the second of a series of six articles. The first was published Jan. 11.

By MAJ. ROBERT F. RAYMOND JR. D. S. C.

A GLIDER flight of 6 hours, 19 minutes and 3 seconds was accomplished by William H. Bowlus at San Diego, Calif., last Monday. This is a new American gliding record. For a moment, at least, it attracted public attention. But I have little doubt that it interested chiefly as a sporting feat.

Gliding is more than a sport. I am convinced that the more general gliding activity becomes the better will the best interests of aviation be served.

By degrees since the World War certain questions have become very assertive in the thoughts of many in aeronautical circles. Is our whole system of flying instruction the best possible? Is it the safest? Is it the most economic? There are those who would answer these questions all in the negative, adding expressions of doubt as to whether we are on the right track at all.

A Real Flying Course

To these men the right track is indicated by something in which the general public would probably see little direct connection with flying a high-powered airplane—the spectacle of a dozen schoolboys shouting in glee as they launch a glider from a sand dune at Corn Hill, on Cape Cod, or from a hill in San Diego Calif., or in Orion, Mich. A simple illustration will show that such a scene of boyhood fun has emphatically a direct bearing on practical aviation.

Suppose a lad learns to fly a plane. A few lessons under the dual control system have sufficed to show him the rudimentary requirements of getting the machine into the air and maneuvering it back to land. With high hopes he tries it alone. The motor fails. His instruction has been on powered flight. He has been "flying on his motor." Now his very hearing gives him a startled consciousness that his main reliance—power—has been snatched from him. Unprepared to cope with the situation, he cannot perhaps prevent his plane from undesired downward travel.

Now suppose a lad makes the start of his aviation training with a motorless plane—that is, a glider, equipped with the basic airplane control elements. He familiarizes himself with the vagaries of air currents. He becomes practiced in so manipulating his glider as to keep it aloft for long periods or to bring it to a gentle landing. A "flying sense" becomes ingrained in him. His sense of balance, his co-ordination of eye, hand he at length almost unconsciously and foot developed to a marked degree. Under varying air conditions does precisely the right thing at the right time. Such qualities, developed in early training, promise to be permanent assets to him. After such training is not the pilot of an airplane, if confronted with a sudden loss of power, well equipped to retain control over his machine and bring it to a safe landing? All the canniness of his glider days would automatically act to take command of the situation.

Motor Flying Disadvantage

In these days of high-powered flight a pilot trained by the usual methods becomes so accustomed to "flying on his motor" that the loss of it becomes a major emergency, upsetting his morale with the consciousness that he has been thrown into a realm of flight of which he knows little or nothing.

The writer believes that thorough training in the elementary principles of gliding, followed by some experience in soaring without motor, would give a pilot the ability to meet, with skill and poise and safety, the major emergency of sudden loss of power. As for a revised course of flying instruction, I am not going to the length of outlining how I believe it should be laid out, but I am thoroughly convinced that gliding experience should be embodied in it.

There was unusual activity with gliders in the United States in 1929, and ample indication that interest will continue to grow in 1930. And by the signs, this growth promises to aviation progress several other important contributions besides the one I have mentioned.

Thousands of persons well disposed toward aviation have been balked by the costs involved. Even secondhand machines, in which a large trade is beginning to develop, have been beyond the means of many. In addition, training expense has been too heavy for a goodly proportion of the air-minded public. But a glider is a relatively inexpensive piece of equipment. Several American factories are now putting on the market well-modeled gliders ranging in price from $100 to $700. Schoolboys—those of San Diego, Calif., are shining examples—have built very good ones themselves. Basic gliding instruction from authorities costs little, and may be safely added to by the pupil's unaided efforts—something not to be thought of in airplane training. For a sort of finishing course in gliding, the Germans have brought out gliders with little eight-horsepower motors. Already the aeronautics branch of the United States Department of Commerce has expressed a belief in the feasibility of powering gliders with outboard motors.

Anthony Fokker himself took part in gliding, in the famous competition at Itford Hill, England, in 1922. William H. Bowlus, the recent winner of the American record, was the man who had charge of the building of Lindbergh's famous "Spirit of St. Louis." Which brings us to the fact that it was American gliding more than a score of years ago which gave the world heavier-than-air flight in the first place—the gliding of the Wright brothers, while they were evolving a structure suitable for installing an engine and propeller. The Germans, their airplane activity restricted by the peace terms, became masters of glider design and flight. England fell in step tardily. And now France, and the United States—originator of gliding arts.

In view of the potentialities, it is small wonder that there is now such an organization as the National Glider Association of Detroit, bent on making 1000 American gliding pilots. Or that Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan spent time in gliding over the sand dunes of Cape Cod, and is backing the promotion of gliding in this country with all the influence he can put behind it with his airplane interests. He is president of the American Motorless Aviation Corporation.

1929 Biggest Year in Radio Set Sales

Last year, 1929, was the best year in the history of radio, according to a survey report just issued by Radio Retailing, which shows that despite the stock market shocks in October and November the year closed with sales of sets and accessories exceeding those of 1928 by 16 per cent. In all, the American public spent $805,000,000 for its radio needs last year.

Progress of the electric set is indicated by the figures. In all, there are about 19,700,000 wired homes in the United States. Since the advent of the a. c. tube in 1928 and 1929, 7,100,000 socket power sets have been sold. The number of electrified homes to which the a. c. sets still may be sold is 13,500,000.

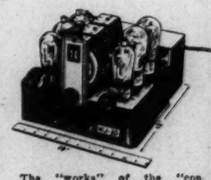
CONCEALED RADIO?
Here it is!

Here it is, a small, compact yet powerful radio. Modern to the minute, all electric, ready to install. Small enough to hide out of sight in a cupboard, a chest of drawers, a book-case, desk, an unused shelf, even, it awaits, unobtrusively, your bidding.

And remarkable radio besides. Powerful—three screen grid tubes, selective—quality 245 power tube, tonally perfect, a circuit designed by acknowledged experts, giving crystal clarity, lifelike depth and convincing realism.

The price of the set, through the elimination of the expensive console, is $77.50 (less speaker and tubes)—so little that you could afford to supplement your present set by installing the NJ-30 in your children's playroom, your husband's library or workroom or your maid's sitting-room.

OUR OFFER: We will "radiofy" any desk drawer, bookcase, magazine rack, cupboard, cabinet or other piece of suitable furniture in your home, at a cost complete of not over $125.00 Write today for free pamphlet, "Concealed Radio." Your letter will receive personal attention.



The "works" of the "concealed" NJ-30 Radio. This compact and efficient set with its unusually fine tone quality is built entirely of NATIONAL COMPANY PARTS with RCA Licensed Power Amplifier.

The NJ-30 CHASSIS
made only by
JACKSON RESEARCH LABORATORIES
Jackson Street, Malden, Mass.

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor in answering this advertisement.

AMERTRAN

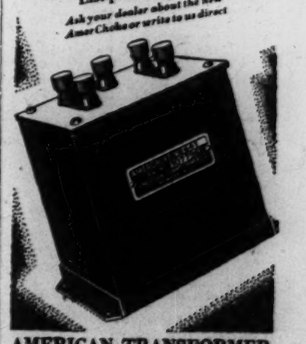
Choke Coils
for use with 210 and 250 Tubes

Built with the same care and precision as the famous AmerTran audio transformers, the AmerChokes are also doing their part in keeping radio reception clear, undistorted and rippleless.

The new AmerChoke Type 641 shown below is but one of these new Chokes for specific service with the higher voltage tubes now being used.

The 641 is an audio output impedence with center tap designed to take the plate current of two 250 or 210 power tubes. 400 henries, full winding, each half 60 ma, 275 ohms DC. 5 terminal posts on bakelite cover. List price $10.00.

Ask your dealer about the new AmerChoke or write to us direct



AMERICAN TRANSFORMER COMPANY
172 Emmet St. Newark, N. J.

STOCK MARKET HAS RECOVERY AFTER DECLINE

Amusement and Radio Issues Weak—Oils Easier —Closing Is Firm

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NEW YORK—Although business conditions as pictured in week-end trade reviews were reassuring on the whole, the stock market continued in a downward trend today. Opening prices were lower and as time passed they drifted still lower.

Amusement stocks were the weakest spot. Before the abbreviated session was half over, Wall Street heard that application had been made for a receiver for the Fox Film Company. That issue immediately broke nearly 5 points, while other amusement shares lost a point or so.

Possibly the break in Fox shares would have upset the market seriously had it not been more or less expected. As it was, shorts used the opportunity to cover over the week-end, with the result that the market generally steadied while Fox shares recovered. Closing prices showed a general recovery, with the closing firm.

Selling was general during the first hour and was almost undiscriminating. United States Steel common, General Electric, American Telephone & Telegraph, Westinghouse and other "blue chip" stocks, yielded along with the amusements, oils and utilities.

Radio stocks were uniformly depressed with weakness specially noted in Grigsby Grunow. Kolster repeated its low record, and Crosley lost ground also. A new low record of 12½ for Grigsby-Grunow, compared with a high of 70 for the present stock, but it closed at 14¾.

Oils were under somewhat less pressure than yesterday, but there was little demand for them. There is no question but that the feeling in Wall Street on the oils has changed for the worse since last fall, when many brokers were advising clients to buy oils to make up a portion of the losses suffered in other stocks during the break.

The oil picture has changed since that time. Leaders of the conservation movement have fallen out on the question of prices, and cuts by major companies have come as an unpleasant shock to small operators who had cheerfully co-operated to reduce production with the idea that prices would be maintained.

Commodity markets were irregular. Wheat was higher, excepting nearby options. Corn also was stronger. On the other hand, the cotton market was lower. The improvement in wheat was ascribed to reports of better export buying, done largely on the recent break.

Rallies in Japanese and South American currencies were the sole features of a quiet market in foreign exchange. Yen sold at 49⅛ cents, compared with 49 yesterday. The Argentine rate improved nearly a cent, while Brazilian milres also gained a large fraction. Sterling, on the other hand, was a shade easier but had a firm undertone.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	5@5¼	5@5¼
Customers' loans	5@5½	5@5½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	

Time Loans—

	Last
Sixty-ninety days	5
Four to six months	5

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	45¼c	45c
Bar silver in London	20½d	21d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅝d	84s 11⅝d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$81,000,000	$1,151,000,000
Year ago today	109,000,000	1,230,000,000
Balances	11,000,000	158,000,000
Year ago today	8,000,000	151,000,000
Exc 7th for week	544,000,000	7,002,000,000
Bals for week	236,000,0000	991,000,000
F R bank credit	30,076,535	142,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4⅛@4
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4⅛@4⅛
6 months	4⅛@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½%	Budapest	5½%
Boston	4½%	Copenhagen	5%
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½%
Dallas	5	London	5%
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5½	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	6
Amsterdam	4	Sofia	8
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.67
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Warsaw	8½
Budhargst	9	Vienna	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅜	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.03924	.03924	.193
Belgium—belga	.1393	.1393	.139
Italy—lira	.05235	.05235	.193
Germany—mark	.2389½	.2389	.238
Austria—schilg	.1407½	.1407½	.1407
Czechvia—crown	.0296	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Finland—mk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.4019	.4019½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749¾	.1749¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2672½	.2673	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Portgal—escudo	.0440	.0440	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.00558	.00558	.193
Spain—peseta	.1317	.1332	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Jugoslavia—dina	.1932½	.1933	.193
	.01767	.01767	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4075	.4075	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.4900	.4875	*
India—rupee	.3642	.3650	.4866
Japan—yen	.4912	.4919	.4985
Manila—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Straits—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3385	.4000	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1100	.1120	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1205	.1213
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9230	.9230	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.985⅛	.983⅛	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3350	.3325	.4985

*Par unsettled.

DIVIDENDS

Canadian Bank of Commerce declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Radio Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on class A preferred and $1.25 on class B preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 1.

SHELL UNION LISTING

Shell Union Oil Corporation securities, with a par value of $90,000,000, were listed on the New York Stock Exchange today.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 18	Last Jan. 17
57⅞	34⅝	..	Abitibi	5600	36⅝	32	32	35
88⅝	65	6	Abitibi pf	1700	86⅝	85	85	86
112⅝	100½	7	Adv Rumely pf	800	12½	12	12⅛	13⅜
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	700	24⅛	24	24⅛	24⅛
10⅝	7	..	Adv-Rumely	800	12½	12	12⅛	13⅜
119	115	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	26½	26½	26½	..
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
223⅜	77	3	Air Reduc	3800	125	121⅛	123⅞	124⅛
48⅞	18⅛	2½	Airway El	600	25⅝	24⅝	25⅜	25
11⅛	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
104¾	44⅛	..	Alaska Jun	2700	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
118⅝	90	5½	Alleghany pf	300	99	99	99	99¼
45 3/8	19⅞	2	Allied Chem	100	262	262	262	265
56½	17	..	Alleghany	8900	25	24⅜	25	25⅜
75½	35⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1900	51⅜	50⅞	51⅛	51⅝
23⅝	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	28	28	28	28
157	65	2½	Am Bk Note	300	78	77	77⅜	77⅜
20½	5¼	..	Am Beet S	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	1800	42¼	40⅝	42¼	41⅞
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	300	47	47	47	47
126⅛	119	7	Am Brake pf	20	119	119	119	119⅞
34⅝	4⅛	..	Am Br Box	800	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	10
104	48⅝	2	Am Br Bv pf	20	62	62	62	62
184½	86	4§	Am Can	22100	122	120	122	121⅞
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	100	80	80	80	80⅜
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	800	31⅜	30⅛	31	31½
47⅞	18⅜	2	Am En Tub	100	24½	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝
98½	22	..	Am European	300	7	6⅞	7	7
189¾	56	..	Am & FPw	66700	90⅜	88⅛	90⅝	92
103	86¼	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝	..
42	17½	2	Am Hawaii	400	22	22	22	22¼
96⅜	29½	2	Am Int Corp	2000	36½	35⅝	36⅛	36¼
87⅜	27⅛	..	Am La Fr	100	21	21	21	21
136	90	8	Am Loco	200	98⅝	98	98	100
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	1300	44⅞	44	44⅛	44⅜
173⅝	64⅛	1	Am Pw&Lt	2300	82⅜	80⅜	82⅜	82½
54⅜	27⅝	5	Am P&L pf st	400	81⅜	81⅛	81⅞	81⅝
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	74400	32⅜	31	32⅜	31⅝
64⅜	12⅛	..	Am Repub	300	21	20⅞	21	21
144⅝	60	2§	Am Roll Mill	2300	86⅝	84⅝	86	85⅞
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	1300	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅞
112⅛	70	8	Am Ship Bldg	50	86	86	86	..
130⅜	62	4	Am Smelt	2400	75	70½	71⅝	70½
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	53⅞	45⅜	45⅞	47⅛
310⅛	163¼	8	Am Tel&T	3500	218⅜	217⅛	219⅛	218⅛
112	103	7	Am Type pf	20	110	110	110	..
199	50	15§	Am Wat W	2000	91	89	90	92
27⅝	5⅞	..	Am Wool	200	10	10	10	10⅜
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	600	30⅜	29	29⅜	30⅛
46	28	3	Am Writ pf	200	29½	29⅛	29½	29⅝
49⅛	7	..	Am Zinc	4000	15	13	15	13⅝
111¼	49⅜	6	Am Zinc pf	800	77	74	77	..
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	14700	72¼	69⅝	72⅛	70½
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	200	32	31⅛	32	31⅛
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	100	25	25	25	25⅛
95	55	7	Armour D	100	80	80	80	80⅜
118⅜	57⅛	..	Armour ill A	800	5	5	5⅛	5⅝
10⅛	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	200	2	2	2	2⅛
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
100	80¼	7	Art Loom pf	100	92	92	92	93
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
47½	34⅛	2	Asso Oil	40	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	200	226½	225	226½	224⅝
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
77⅝	30	1½	Atl Refin	1400	36½	36¼	36⅝	36¼
106½	90	6	Atlas Pwd pf	50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	200	180	175½	180	178
11⅜	3¼	5⅝	Austin N	100	4	4	4	..
35½	4	..	Auto Sales	1000	5¼	5	5	..
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	38¼	38⅛	38¼	38⅛
20	4½	..	Aviation	1800	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
			—B—					
66⅝	15	1⅜	Baldwin	3300	31¼	30⅞	31⅜	31⅛
145⅛	105	2½	Balt & O	700	117	116½	117	116⅞
110½	93½	6½	Bamber pf	50	108½	108½	108½	108½
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A	1300	65⅜	65	65⅜	65⅝
49⅛	20	2½	Barnsdall A	1000	22	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝
32⅞	12½	..	Beacon Oil	100	14	14	14	14¼
131	59	4	Beatrice	100	67½	67½	67½	..
106½	100	7	Beatrice pf	200	104⅞	103	103	..
17⅜	4½	..	Belding H	2000	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
48⅞	14	4.14	Belg NR ppf	600	32⅜	32	32	32⅜
104⅜	74	2	Bendix	1900	33⅜	32⅛	33⅜	33⅜
60⅞	25	2	Best & Co	800	32	31⅝	32	32⅛
140⅝	78¼	6	Beth Steel	4200	95	91¼	92	93⅜
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	126½	126	126½	126
136⅜	37	3§	Bohn Alum	200	50½	50½	50½	50⅜
104⅝	53	3	Borden	1000	63½	63	63	63
86⅜	26	4	Borg Warner	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	35⅛
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	2500	11½	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
67⅜	1⅜	..	Brit Steel	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	1100	64⅞	64	64	64
248½	99	5	Bklyn Un G	300	133	133	133	140¾
55¾	16¼	..	Bruns-Balke	2500	14⅞	13½	14¼	13⅞
44⅛	4½	..	Bruns Term	200	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛
50	26½	2½	Bucy pf	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
22⅞	8⅛	1	Budd Mfg	400	10	9⅞	10	10⅛
34	21¾	3	Bulova Wat	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅜
96⅞	29	.80§	Burroughs	1100	41½	41⅜	41⅝	41¾
41	17½	..	Butterick	200	18	18	18	16½
192⅞	50	..	Byers	3100	89½	88	89	90
			—C—					
136⅜	73½	10	Calu & Arix	400	84	82⅞	84	85
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	300	29½	29⅛	29¼	29½
83⅜	45	5	Canada Dry	300	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	68½
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	600	198	197½	198	197½
65⅞	17	..	Capital A Co	200	19	18⅝	18⅝	..
61	50½	3	Caterpillar	200	57¾	57½	57¾	58
467	130	6	Case Thresh	1200	194	192	198	198
42⅜	6¼	..	Calv-Dobbs	200	11	11	11	11⅜
105½	58	6½	Cav-Dibbs pf	10	75	72½	75	..
79⅜	31	..	Celotex	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39
48⅜	21	2	Ceu Aguirre	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
59¾	27⅛	2	Ceu Alloy	300	33	32⅞	33	33⅛
82	50½	7	Cent Rib pf	60	55	55	55	55
87⅞	27⅜	..	Cerro de P	800	60	59½	60	60
73⅞	15	2½§	Chandler Cab	700	37¼	37¼	37⅜	37¼
92	42½	3	Ches Corp	1100	67⅜	66	66	67½
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	600	210	210	210	211
19¾	..	..	Chi & Alton	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
66⅞	26⅜	..	Chi & E I pf	800	41	42	44	42
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
41⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	400	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21⅝
68⅜	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1700	43⅜	42½	43¼	43⅛
108⅞	75	5	Chi & NW	100	84⅜	84⅛	84⅝	84⅞
107	107	7	Cni RI 7%	100	107½	107½	107½	..
75⅞	44½	2.40	Childs	1000	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58½
33⅝	26	3	Chrysler	15500	34¾	33½	34⅝	34⅞
27	7¼	1	City Stores	600	9	8¾	9	8⅞
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	800	140	137½	140	137
50⅝	14⅜	3	Coca Cola A	700	49½	49½	49½	49¼
72⅛	10	..	Collins&A	700	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅜
78⅛	27⅜	..	Colo F&I	300	40	39⅝	40	40
76⅝	59	..	Col G E pr rct	200	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	..
139	86⅛	5	Colo South	100	85½	85½	85½	..
80	65½	4	Colo So 1nf	120	70½	70½	70½	70
111¼	49⅜	6	Col Gas pf B	100	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	..
140	52	2§	Col Gas	12100	76⅞	75⅜	76⅞	77
109	99½	6	Col Gas pf A	500	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
344	105	5§	Col Carbon	3100	172	168⅜	170	172
105⅜	3¼	..	Col Graph rts	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
88⅜	16⅜	.87	Col Graph	29400	25¾	24⅝	24⅞	25¼
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	1200	26¼	26	26¼	26½
105⅜	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	79¾	76¼	76¼	78
79	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
99	87	6½	Com I 6½ pf	100	91	91	91	91
63	20⅛	1	Com Sol	6200	28¾	28	28⅛	28½
92	35	2	Conde Nast	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
24⅛	10	.60	Comwlth & So	24100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	12700	16¼	15	16¼	15¾
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	100	17	17	17	..
30⅜	15⅛	2	Con Film pf	200	20	20	20	19⅞
183⅛	80⅛	4	Con Gas	22300	104⅝	103⅛	104¼	104⅛
106⅛	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100	100	100	100⅛
61	2	..	Con Textile	40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
47⅝	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	1700	28⅜	28½	28⅜	28½
90	25½	..	Cont Bak A	700	40	40	40	40¾
15½	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	79¾	.8	Cont Bak pf	200	88	88	88	88
63⅜	33	1.20	Cont Bank	100	40	39½	40	40⅜
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	2600	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	53
110½	46⅞	2	Cont Ins	700	62½	62	62⅛	62⅝
28⅜	6⅜	..	ContMotors	400	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
47⅛	18	..	Contintal Oil	1100	22	21¾	22	21⅝
126⅜	70	2§	Corn Prod	800	91	89½	91	89⅞
144⅜	137	7	Corn Prod pf	20	141½	141½	141½	141⅜
82½	20⅜	2§	Coty	900	26⅜	26½	26½	26½
125	15	1§	Crosley	5100	12¾	11	12¼	12⅜
79	37½	..	Crown Cork	100	48¼	48	48⅜	48
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	200	1	1	1	1
18⅞	1⅝	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	3	3	3	3¼
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	200	13	13	13	13
81	60	6	Cuba Rx pf	10	63	63	63	..
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	30	61	61	61	61
6⅜	1	..	Cub Dom S	730	2	1⅝	2	1⅝
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46
118	112⅜	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	..
136⅜	37	3§	Curtiss W	2100	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛	77⅛
180⅝	133¼	..	Curtiss W A	500	147⅝	137⅝	145⅝	14
130	110	7	Cushman 7%	20	111	111	111	..
115¼	104	8	Cushman 8%	20	108	108	108	..
			—D—					
69¼	21¼	..	Davison	800	29⅞	29	29⅞	30
46⅞	20	2.31	Debenham	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
72⅜	39	7	Deere pf	70	119½	119½	119½	119½
169⅜	120¼	6§	Del Lac&W	100	138⅝	128⅝	138⅝	..
231	80	4§	Dupont	2200	114⅜	112½	114⅜	113¼
119⅜	107½	6	Dupont deb	200	115	115	115	113
			—E—					
264⅜	150	5§	East Kodak	400	178⅞	178	178⅞	180
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	500	29⅜	28⅛	29⅜	28½
174	54	6	El Auto Lt	2200	83	82½	83	83¼
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	200	5	5	5	5
58⅜	29⅜	..	Elec P&L	9800	54⅞	52½	54⅞	54⅜
109½	98	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
104½	55	6	Elec Sto Bat	300	71	71	71	72
79⅝	31	1§	Eng P S	400	42½	42	42	42¾
109	84¾	5½	Eng PS 5½sw	100	97⅛	97½	97½	97
93½	41¾	..	Erie	900	58	57¾	58	57½
73⅛	15	2½§	Evans Auto La	300	19½	19	19	19⅞
			—F—					
13¼	3⅝	..	Fairbanks	300	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	..
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	570	36½	30	36½	28⅝
54⅞	29⅜	3	Fairb Morse	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
110⅞	101½	..	Fairb M pf	20	85	85	85	..
72⅜	22	2½	Fashion Pk	500	23¼	23	23⅜	22
36⅞	28	2.10	Fed Wat Svc	900	36½	35⅝	36⅛	36⅞
228⅜	5	.80	Fed Motor T	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
123	47½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
37	24½	1.60	Firest T	200	31	31	31	31
91	44½	2½	First Nat St	400	55	54½	55	55
89⅜	83⅜	6	Firest T pf	400	83⅞	83½	83⅞	83⅜
20⅛	3¼	..	Fisk Rubber	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
72½	7¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	15⅞	15⅜	15½	15⅜
82½	8	..	Fisk 1pf cv	70	15	14⅝	14⅝	..
54	38	..	Florsheim S	200	41	41	41	..
95	33	2	Foster & Wh	500	62	62	62	62
105⅝	42¾	4	Fox A	98200	22	18	20⅝	22¾
54⅞	23¾	4	Freeport Tx	2100	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	39½
			—G—					
53⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	100	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼
25	3	..	Gardner M	200	8½	8½	3½	3½
123½	75	1§	Gen Am Tk	2600	101	99⅜	100⅞	101½
47⅜	42¾	4	Gen Asphalt	1700	50½	50	50⅜	51
69⅜	24	2	Gen Bronze	160	29	29	29	29⅝
120½	63⅛	4	Gen Cable A	100	69	69	69	69½
63⅛	55¾	..	Gen El n wl	17400	62¼	60⅜	61⅝	61⅝
403	168⅜	6	Gen Elec	8460	244⅜	242	244⅜	245
11⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
81⅞	35	3	Gen Foods	2800	47⅝	46¼	47¼	46½
112	59⅜	1½§	Gen G&E A	500	66	65	66	65¾
91⅜	33½	2§	Gen Motors	45100	29¼	28	29⅜	28¾
126½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	600	118¼	118	118	118
93	20	6a	Gen Pub Svc	400	34	33½	34	34¼
126½	70	5	Gen Ry Sig	800	90⅝	88½	88½	90
			—H—					
52⅜	12	..	Hahn Dpt St	700	13½	13½	13½	13½
115	72⅜	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	400	77⅜	7⅜	77⅜	77⅜
			Hanna pf A	90	85	..	85	..
31	22	2	Hartman A	300	21½	21⅜	21½	21
41⅞	13	1.20	Hartman B	500	13⅜	14⅜	15⅜	15⅝
68⅜	51⅜	5a	Hayes Body	500	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
143⅞	45	5	Hershey Ch	200	79	78½	78⅝	78
143⅞	80⅝	5	Hershey pf	600	87	85⅞	86	86
33	13	..	Hoe & Co	500	18	18	18	17⅝
51	21	2½§	Holland F	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	..
52⅜	13	2	Houdaille B	8600	22⅜	21½	22⅝	22⅜
109	26	..	Houston Oil	500	53⅞	52⅜	53⅜	54
82½	34⅜	4	Howe Sound	200	36	35⅜	35⅞	36
93⅜	25	5	Hudson Mot	2300	55½	54⅝	55¼	54⅝
82	18	2§	Hupp Motor	1400	21	20¾	21	20⅝
			—I—					
153½	116	7	Ill Central	600	129⅞	129	129	129½
39⅝	17⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	2430	22½	21¼	22½	21⅜
32	2¾	..	Indian Mot	1500	6	5⅝	6	6
53	13⅜	..	Indian Refin	2900	19	18	19	18⅝
51⅛	11⅜	..	Indian Re ct	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
66⅜	22	4	Inspi

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Output of Steel Gains—Far Eastern Trade Feels Silver Slump

A marked upturn in steel production, increased activity in automotive lines and decided gains in heavy construction work are adding momentum to business recovery in the United States as this week draws to a close.

The demand for steel has not yet, however, got out of its rut, and the market for this product is somewhat lower. With projects announced during this week involving steamship construction, industrial, commercial, and educational building work, public work and railroad improvements, to the value of $172,018,000, as compared with $47,372,300 last week, and $133,550,000 for the corresponding week in 1929, the outlook for steel demand is encouraging.

Business turnover, as reflected by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was greater during the week ended Jan. 11 than in either the previous week or the corresponding week a year ago.

Figures on car loadings, indicative of the extent of merchandise distribution, continue lower than at a similar date last year.

The general index of wholesale prices was fractionally higher in the week ended Jan. 11 than in the preceding week but was lower than in the corresponding week of 1929.

Bank clearings this week totaled $10,745,449,000, a decline of 22.3 per cent from the similar period a year ago.

Financing by bonds amounted to $293,398,000 this week, the largest total in nearly two years. This compares with $46,882,000 last week and a high record for 1929 of $227,479,000.

Reports From Other Countries

ARGENTINA—Business in Argentina continues dull, but sentiment has improved somewhat. Cable dispatches to the United States Department of Commerce report that weather is favorable to crops. Aviation activities are on the increase.

BRAZIL—Exchange has a firmer tone, but the general business situation is unchanged and the outlook still discouraging. Three important Sao Paulo firms have been reported insolvent.

CHINA—Sharp declines in silver exchange, carrying it to the lowest level on record, have resulted in an acute depression in China's import trade, with the purchasing power of the country greatly reduced.

JAPAN—The condition of silver exchange has resulted in the contemplation of cuts in Japanese production of commodities usually exported to China and the South Sea countries. The stock market is reflecting prospects of smaller industrial profits.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market continues in the doldrums. Public utilities attracted some buying this week, but the general market progressed very little before it met with selling directed particularly at the radio and motor shares, with copper and oil stocks also under pressure. Neither bull nor bear victories were very decided, but late prices were on the down grade. Brokers' loans increased $13,000,000 this week.

A cut in the Bank of England rate is still awaited by the London markets, where the Netherlands bank rate reduction is considered a significant indicator of the trend of monetary conditions. Securities have had a quiet market at London this week, and price movement have been irregular. Satisfaction is expressed over the progress of the Hatry settlement.

With some progress on the up side made by the Paris market, traders on the Bourse are looking forward to increased activity in the near future, this expectation being based on developments at the Hague conference which are felt to be favorable to France's position in international monetary affairs.

Prices at Berlin advanced in this week's opening session on the Boerse. Profit-taking weakened the trend about midweek. Prices were on the down grade in Friday's market, but the movement was checked and a steadier tone developed. Internal political conditions, talk of the possibility of a Reichsbank crisis in connection with the attacks on Dr. Schacht, and lack of buying interest are cited among the factors depressing the German security market.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 18	Last Jan. 17
340	Am & Cont	20⅝	20	20⅝	19⅞
290	Am Pneu	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
3617	Am Found	28¾	27¼	28⅝	28½
103	Am T&T	217⅞	217⅛	217⅞	218⅝
25	Andes Pet	.40	.40	.40	..
400	Arnold*	.40	.30	.30	..
220	Bos El 2 pf	92½	91	92½	..
10	Bos & Alb	175½	175½	175½	..
5	B&M A sta	77	77	77	80
30	B&M pr pf	107½	107½	107½	108
30	Brown pf	85	85	85	..
125	Cel Soc	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Cul & Hec	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
66	Cop Range	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
75	Cred Alli	16	16	16	16
15	Cr C & Int	12⅛	12	12¼	..
10	E G & F pf	63	63	63	63
16	E G & F pf	77¼	77	77¼	77
104	Edison Elec	238	237	238	238
970	En Asso	22¼	22	22	22
200	Gen Cap	47	47	47	47½
105	Gilchrist	18½	18	18	..
25	Hygrade pf	93	93	93	..
880	Int Carrier	16	15¾	16	15¾
20	Jenk Tel	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
12	Kidder Phdy	88	88	88	..
100	Me Cent	85	85	85	85
45	Nash	51½	51¼	51½	51½
595	No Butte	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
20	Pac Mills	26	26	26	26½
149	Pub Util	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
20	Quincy Min	18	18	18	..
5	Reece But	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
180	Shawmut	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
266	Sec Inc Eq	5	5	5	5
125	So Nor	28	27¾	27¾	28
5	Swift Inter	32	32	32	..
17	Swift & Co	134½	134½	134½	134
740	Uni Shoe	65¼	64	64	65⅛
1700	Am Found	42⅜	42	42⅜	42⅝
2496	Am El P	21⅞	20⅝	21⅜	21⅝
12	US & Brit pf	40½	40½	40½	..
500	US & Ont	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
20	US & Int S pf	15	15	15	15
20	Util Eq pf	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	74
150	Venez Al	75½	75	75½	76
48	W Wlsh'm pf	75	75	75	..
7	Walth'm pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	..

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	81	81	81	81¼
1000	Brown 5½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
1000	E Mass 5s	47	47	47	..
2000	N E Pow 5s	88½	88½	88½	..

FIDELITY-PHENIX EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. net for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, of $10,726,475 after expenses, losses, reserves, etc., is equivalent to $7.77 a share (par $10) on 1,379,753 shares, compared with $8,869,394 or $9.87 a share on 1,000,000 shares in 1928.

FOX FILM CORPORATION

NEW YORK—Stanley M. Lazarus, counsel for class A stockholders' committee of Fox Film Corporation, states the committee will oppose the transfer of any assets or diversion of any earnings of Fox Film Corporation under the so-called Brown plan.

MANSFIELD JOINS DOREMUS & CO.

NEW YORK—Robert D. Mansfield, who has been with the Blackman Co. of New York for the last four years, is now associated with Doremus & Co. in their New York office.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s	86	85
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅜	99½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	103
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96¼	96⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94	94
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	137⅝	137¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Am T&T 5s wi	100½	100⅜
Am T&T sf 5s '60	101¼	101¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	103	103
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101	101
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	85	85
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¼	89¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¼	84
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	89¼	89¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94	93⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	130	130
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	97½	97
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅞	92⅞
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94	93½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	85⅝	85⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	99	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅜	101⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101½	101
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103½	103⅜
B&O 5s series D	101½	101½
Belding Hem 6s '35	100⅜	100⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅜	104⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105⅜	105⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	97⅝	97⅝
Pklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96	96
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	116	116
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93⅝	93⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93⅜	93⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅝	100½
Can North 4½s	98⅜	98¼
Can North sf 5s '40	109⅜	109⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	84⅞	84⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97½	97½
Can Pacific 5s '54 ct	101¼	101¼
Can SS Ltd 6s	85½	85½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92	92
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101½	101½
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	90⅜	90⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55	54
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98¾
Ches & O B W I	94¼	94
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	92½	92½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	62⅝	62⅝
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	101½	101½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72⅝	72⅛
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92⅞	92⅞
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	95½	95
Chi & Nw 5s '87	99¾	99½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89	89
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	96
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93¼	92½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅛	95⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87⅜	87⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99	98⅜
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	91	91
Com Inv Trust 5½s	94	94
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93½	93
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	60½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103½	103⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97½	97½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	37½	37½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	79½	79½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	43	43
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92⅜	92⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92⅞	92⅞
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93½	93½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅞	106⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92⅝	92⅝
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	101½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Edison Ill of B 4s	95¼	95¼
Erie cv 4s A '53	84	84
Erie 5s '67	96	95⅜
Erie 1st con	101	101
Erie gen lien	80⅞	80⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	79¾	79
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100¾	100¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅝
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	94⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅜	105⅜
Goodyear 6s '57	91¼	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '40	110	110
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95½	95½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Greenbrier 4s	92	92
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	68¼	67½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95¾	95¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '52	101⅝	101½
Illinois Bell Tel 5s '56	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅝	97⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63	62¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	95
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	96¼	96¼
Int Paper 6s '55	88⅝	88¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¼	93¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s sc '39	120	119½
Kan City Pts&Mem 4s '36	95¼	95¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	83¼	83¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	101⅞	100⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	77	77
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	96¾	96½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	102	102
Long Island con 5s '31	100¼	100¼
L&N uni 4s '40	96	96
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39	38½
Manila Sol 4s '59	60	60
McCrory 5½s '41	97¾	97¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5½s '31	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98½	98⅜
Min & StL con 5s '34	38	38
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88⅜	88⅜
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99	98½
Mn t P & SM 6½s '31	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	99
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅝	98½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	100
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108⅛	108⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	103
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	96	95⅞
Nash Chat & L 4s '78	90	90
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅝	98⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	27	26
N O T & M 5s B '54	83	82
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97½	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅞	105⅜
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	106⅜	106⅜
NY Chi & St L 6s A '21	101⅜	101⅜
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY G&L H&P 5s '48	106½	106½
NY N&H cv 6s '48	121	121
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100¼	100¼
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	67	67
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	23
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106⅛	106⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	110¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102¾	102¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	53½	53½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100½	100¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100¾	100¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¾	112⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111	111
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110½	110
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	71½	71½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101	100⅝
Ore Rv & Nav con 4s '46	91	91
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90	90
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	99
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	80	78
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	44	44
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	95	95
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99	99
Penn R R con 4s '52	90¾	90¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97¾	97½
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100½	100⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85⅝	85⅛
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	98¼
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	93
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	97	97
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105	104
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94⅝	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86	86
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98⅛	98⅛
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	101	101
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	50½	50¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	98
Remington Rand 4½s '47 ww	94¾	94
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102¼	102¼
Rio de Jan Tr col 4s '49	85	84½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	95¾	95⅜
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108	108
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94½	94½
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	85	85
St L I M & S 4s R&G cv '33	96	96
St L & S F 4s A '50	88½	88½
St L & S F 4½s '78	89⅝	89⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91	91
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	46	46
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	45	45
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66	66
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	47¼	47
Seabd A L con 6s '45	66	65⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	63	63
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B	62	62
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93⅝	93⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	94¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	46	45
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92	92
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅜	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '28	97½	97½
Sinclair Pipe Ln s f 5s '42	95¼	95¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102½	102¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97½	97½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91½	91½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅞	89½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¼	123¼
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	92	92
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89	89
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101	100⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¼	99⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	100
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28⅜	28⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	80½	80½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅜	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '25	99¼	99
Union Pacific 4s '68	88¼	88½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91⅜	91
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅝	97⅝
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99⅝	99¾
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	71	71
U S Rubber 5s '47	84¼	84
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93¼	93¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98⅜	98⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	88⅜	88½
Va Ry 5s '62	103⅜	102½
Wabash 4½s '78	90	89⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100	99½
Wabash 5½s '75	103½	103
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103½	103½
Wesh Shore 4s 2361 reg	87	87
Western Electric 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	80⅜	80⅜
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Wheel & Le 1st 5s '26	101	101
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¼	101
White Sew Mach 6s ww	81	81
White Sew Mach 6s '40	73	73
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	29	29
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	30	29⅝
Youngstown 5s	101	100⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101¼	101¼
Wich R Arms 7½s '41	101	101
Wis Cen 4s '49	82½	82½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan 18	Last Jan 17
3½s	99.10	99.10	99.8	99.8	99.10
4th 4¼s	38.401	101.	100.31	100.31	101.2
US 3⅜s	56.103.24	103.24	103.22	103.22	103.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	83¼		
Akershus 5s '63	90½	90		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94	94		
Antioquia 7s B '45	72	72		
Antwerp 5s '58	94	94		
Argentine 5½s '62	91⅝	91⅝		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97⅞	97½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97⅝	97½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98	97⅞		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅝	97		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97⅝	97⅝		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97½	97½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97⅞	97⅞		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅞	97⅞		
Australia 4½s '57	83½	83⅛		
Australia 5s '55	91⅜	91⅜		
Australia 5s '57	92½	92		
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 rct	81¾	81¼		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93¾	93⅝		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101⅜	101⅜		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	106½		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109⅜	109⅜		
Belgium (King 7s '58	108½	108		
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115½		
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅝	110½		
Berlin 6s '58	83¾	83¾		
Berlin 6½s '50	94⅝	94⅝		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	89⅝	89		
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	75⅝	75⅝		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	77⅛	77		
Boliva (Rep) 8s '47	92¾	92		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102⅜	102⅞		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	77⅛	76½		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77⅝	77⅛		
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100	100		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97⅝	97½		
Brisbane 5s '58	88	88		
Buenos Aires 6s '60	92	92		
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84½	84½		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100		
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼		
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅛		
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104⅜	104		
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93½	93½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89⅝	89½		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89¼	89		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	90	89		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89	89		
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	65¼	65¼		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	74	73¼		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	71	70		
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70½	70½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70½	70½		
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	89½	89½		
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¼	97		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87½		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅝	100⅝		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66¾	66¾		
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅛	91⅛		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104	104		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¼	98¼		
Duke Pr Pow 6s	101	101		
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	95½	95½		
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103¾	103¾		
Fiat 7s '46 war	105½	105½		
Finland 5½s '58	87	86¼		
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93⅞	93⅞		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94	93⅞		
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	97¼		
Finnish A 6½s '54	93¾	93⅝		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105½	105½		
French Nat 8s '49	110⅝	110⅝		
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅜	113⅜		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120¾	119⅞		
Germ 7s '49	107	106⅝		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	87		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80½	80¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94½	94½		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	83	83¼		
Germ G E 6s '48	93½	93½		
Germ G E 7s '45	102	102		
Graz 8s '54	96¼	96¼		
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98	98		
Harpen 6s '49 ww	90⅝	90¼		
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100½	100½		
Irish Free State 5s '60	93¾	93¾		
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	93⅝	93¼		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93	92½		
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	96		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94		
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99	99		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	103½		
Jugoslavia (King) 7s '57	78½	78½		
Karstadt 6s '43	71	70⅝		
Kreuger &Toll 5s '59 ww	94⅞	94⅞		
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96			
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½		
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	103½		
Mex 4s small A '10	13¾	13		
Mex 6s small A '33	23	22⅞		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87½		
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96	96		
Montevid (City) 6s '59	93	93		
New So Wales 5s '57	89⅝	88⅝		
New So Wales 5s '58	89	88⅝		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¾	104⅜		
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	89½	89		
Norway Bank 5s '67	96½	96½		
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¾	97¾		
Norway (King) 6s '40	103¾	103¾		
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½		
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	92¾	91½		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89¾	89¾		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91¼	91¼		
Oslo G & E 5s '63	91¾	91		
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90¾	90¾		
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101½		
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	103½	103¼		
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	104¾	104		
Peru 6s '61	74¾	74		
Poland 6s '40	77	76½		
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84¼		
Poland 8s '50	95½	95		
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	92¾	92		
Prague (City) 7½s '52	102	102⅞		
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	101		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88¾	88¾		
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	95¾	95¾		
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73½	72¾		
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	86⅝	86¾		
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67	67		
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	83½	83½		
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	93⅛	93½		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88	87¾		
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	91½	91⅛		
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67½	67		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100½	100¼		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93	92¼		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88	88		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93½	93½		
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108		
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77¾	77¼		
Siemens 7s '55	102⅜	102⅜		
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	102	102		
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104	103½		
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¼	108¼		
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103	102¾		
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '52	95	97⅞		
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99½	99½		
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90

FOX FILMS FACE ACTION URGING RECEIVERSHIP

Stockholders Seek to Bar Picture Trust From Diverting of Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Application for the appointment of a receiver in equity for the Fox Film Corporation was filed in the Federal Court Jan. 18 by Ira M. Gast of Rutherford, N. J., a Class A stockholder. William Fox heads the list of co-defendants. The Fox Film Corporation and 11 others are named defendants. They are the Fox Securities Corporation, Aaron Fox, Jacob M. Loeb, Jack M. Loeb, Jack G. Leo, Saul E. Rogers, Charles F. Levin, Winfield R. Sheehan, David A. Brown, Benjamin Reass and Alexander Kempner.

The petitioner asks that a receiver be appointed for the preservation of the business and the assets of the corporation and to operate them for the benefit of all equally. He also asks for a restraining order enjoining the defendants from diverting assets of the corporation to any other corporation, or commingling them with assets of any other corporation; also that the Fox Securities Corporation be restrained from selling, pledging or encumbering any of the property which has been transferred to it.

Huge Indebtedness Alleged

Fox Film Class A stock dropped $4.75 a share on the New York Stock Exchange to $18 on the announcement of the receivership application. Soon thereafter, however, it rallied to close at $20Z. On first intimation of a receivership action a few weeks ago, the stock dropped as low as $16.12. The high record for 1929 was $105.62.

In the petition it is alleged that there is a $91,000,000 indebtedness against the company in short-term notes and other obligations which were "improvidently contracted and assumed by the Fox Film Corporation without any plan for refunding."

Further it is alleged that actions have been instituted to reduce these obligations to judgments; that $4,000,000 is due in connection with the purchase of English theaters, that amount having fallen due last Dec. 31 without payment having been made.

Acting for Other Stockholders

It is also stated that the company assumed a $40,000,000 obligation last July, with the purchase of Loew's, Inc.

The petition sets forth that no accurate statements have been made to stockholders, and that access to books and records has been refused to holders of Class A stock, which is nonvoting.

It is alleged that $70,000,000 in assets are to be transferred to the Fox Securities Corporation, according to present plans to refund short term notes.

Mr. Gast said he was acting also for other stockholders similarly situated.

Application for receivership followed a meeting of 16 theater owners, representing 233 motion picture theaters in 12 states, with William Fox, Jan. 17. They issued a statement indorsing his program for solving the financial problems of the Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Theaters Corporation.

Convinced of Correctness

The group examined records of the corporations and said in their statement they were convinced "of the correctness and propriety of the $35,000,000 issue of Fox Securities Corporation 7 per cent gold notes." These notes, the statement said, can take care of all outstanding liabilities.

The exhibitors themselves decided to "make substantial subscriptions" to the note issue, the statement said. "We feel that we cannot afford to stand by and see Fox Film Corporation or any other important producing organization hampered in its efforts to supply worthwhile entertainment for the amusement-going public of the world."

Earlier in the day, answers were filed in the Federal Court by the Fox Theaters Corporation, the Fox Film Corporation and William Fox to a government suit charging violation of the antitrust laws. The answer denied that the defendants violated any laws of the United States in the affiliation of the Fox and Loew interests through the purchase of 660,900 shares of Loew's, Inc., by the Fox companies.

BANKERS AGREE TO FLOAT ISSUE OF REICH BONDS

(Continued from Page 1)

the good will of the United States, but its belief in the improvement of economic conditions of Europe.

The final session of the conference will not take place until Jan. 20 or even later owing to a hitch in negotiations between the Little Entente states and Hungary over the question of non-German reparations.

Entente Demands Guarantee

What the Little Entente wants is a guarantee from Hungary or the powers that they will receive a sufficient sum from non-German reparations to pay what they undertook to pay under the Young plan by way of settlement of their debts. Thus Czechoslovakia was to pay Italy the amount Italy has guaranteed toward satisfaction of British claims, and Italy will be left in the lurch if it cannot get the money from Czechoslovakia.

The root of the difficulty is still the problem of compensation for confiscation of Hungarian estates and other property in Little Entente countries. How to settle these claims and yet give the Little Entente states sufficient to meet their obligations under the Young plan is the nut which Louis Loucheur and Signor Brocchi, acting as intermediaries, have found so far impossible to crack.

Conversations are continuing and it is suggested a way out of the difficulty may be found in an arrangement by which the agraria.. question alone should be dealt with at The Hague, other compensation questions to be settled within three months. If this could be done agreements with Bulgaria and Austria which no longer afford any difficulty but are held up by controversy with Hungary could be signed.

Tardieu's Reparation Policy Generally Backed in Paris; Success at London Expected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The two main accomplishments of the French Prime Minister, André Tardieu, at The Hague, namely, preservation of sanctions in the case of deliberate German default and agreement to commercialize a portion of German reparations by a loan of 1,200,000,000 gold marks, are found satisfactory by the French public.

Certainly there is criticism of the provision that in the future France must first appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice on the question of whether Germany has willfully violated provisions of the Young plan before action can be taken. But M. Tardieu while virtually surrendering nominally maintains Article 430 of the Versailles Treaty involving reoccupation of the Rhineland in case of defaults.

Doubts are also expressed as to the conditions under which the comparatively small reparations loan will be floated, but again it is felt that at least a beginning of the mobilization process is assured.

France Is Taking Stock

Generally in the brief interval afforded before focusing attention upon the Five-Power Naval Conference at London France is taking stock. The prevailing sentiment is favorable and hope is expressed that France may enjoy the degree of success at London which has been won at The Hague.

In most quarters congratulations are offered M. Tardieu and his collaborators for the skill and firmness displayed. In particular it is regarded as a triumph for French diplomacy that on paper at any rate the application of sanctions does not require unanimity among the creditor powers but can be theoretically the act of one power if Germany proves once more recalcitrant.

A political incident arising out of the Hague Conference stirs the lobbies. Edouard Herriot, radical leader, is perturbed at the suggestion that in 1924 he did not leave Article 430 intact and therefore greatly weakened M. Tardieu's position. He asserts on the contrary that he safeguarded France's rights which M. Tardieu has now partially sacrificed in subordinating them to court decision.

Sanctions Still the Crux

The subject may be brought before the Chamber of Deputies at an early opportunity and it is evident that in French politics this matter of sanctions, whether real or pretended, continues to be the crux of the reparations problem.

There appears no doubt, however, that the Hague settlement will meet with the approval of the Chamber when presented for ratification. If there is still skepticism in some quarters it is nevertheless felt that Germany's pledge to remove obstacles to loyal execution of the Young plan is a highly important and progressive step toward liquidation of the World War.

It is asked whether in fact the Kellogg pact which bars war and presumably warlike measures does not itself abrogate the famous Article 430, the application of which Germany, apart from the Hague agreement, might denounce as a hostile measure.

BUILDING TRADESMEN TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The nation's building trade associations will be mobilized in a session of executives here as a step in carrying out the purpose of the national business survey conference. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the conference, stated that the gathering would occur Jan. 21 and would be followed immediately on Jan. 23 by a meeting of the executive committee of the conference to review progress made in marshaling business forces in preserving the national economic equilibrium.

Business hesitancy is disappearing, according to latest reports from several trade groups. In virtually all of the industries reporting changes since Dec. 5, when the first general session of the conference was held, these are in the direction of improvement and gathering momentum and the outlook is correspondingly clearer.

MITTON RESIGN POST AS JORDAN MARSH HEAD

George W. Mitton has announced his retirement from the presidency of Jordan Marsh Company, this action being prompted by his desire to see his brother, Richard Mitton, installed as president of the company and also to obtain increased leisure. Mr. Mitton will become chairman of the board of directors of Jordan Marsh Company and will also continue as chairman of the board of Hahn Department Stores, Inc., the parent corporation.

Richard Mitton, who has served for years as second in command, will become president and Ralph C. Hudson, heretofore president and managing director of O'Neil & Company, Baltimore, will become executive vice-president and general manager of Jordan Marsh Company.

ECONOMIST TO RUN SHOE WORKERS' UNION

HAVERHILL, Mass. (AP)—The appointment of John J. Troxell, assistant professor of economics at the University of Kentucky, as district manager for the Haverhill Shoe Workers' Protective Union, is announced by Alfred J. Bernheim of the Labor Bureau of New York City.

Mr. Troxell will succeed on Feb. 1, Norman J. Ware, a professor at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., who has been acting as a district manager. Mr. Ware will resume his position at Wesleyan. The union position pays $7500 a year.

CENTMONT CORPORATION FORMED

Centmont Corporation, a holding company, has been organized by the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., to take over non-carrier lands and securities of subsidiary companies which are not part of the road's main-line operations.

CROWDS ADMIRE LATEST MODELS AT MOTOR SHOW

(Continued from Page 1)

what he wanted and was able to purchase the entire orchard as it stood.

Under his direction workmen cut down the trees, trimmed them to the size and length desired and then shipped them to Boston for re-conversion into an apple orchard in full bloom. He also was able to obtain hundreds of old fence rails, such as are found on the old-fashioned New Hampshire homestead. Everything needed was obtained from the original farms and the reproduction in Exhibition Hall is faithful to the last small detail.

All over the ceiling of Exhibition Hall have been set apple tree branches. These are placed so as to radiate out from the central lighting wells in apparent confusion. In back of these branches can be seen miniature electric bulbs which bring out the beauty of the blossoms covering the whole ceiling display.

Coming into Exhibition Hall the visitor is met with apple trees, arched to get the full effect of an orchard in full bloom. The tree trunks have been overlaid with bark just as on the old farm. To heighten the effect of the whole display, the blossoms everywhere are sprayed daily with apple blossom perfume.

Old Fence Set Into Place

The old fence rails have been used to divide the different exhibition spaces and to form a background for the trees blossoming throughout the hall. Set into the posts and trees are hundreds of lights which not only add a touch of color to the scheme, but also serve to help display the different cars.

The original apple-blossom idea for decorating Exhibition Hall came from Ernest W. Campbell, the decorator of the Boston Automobile Show for many years. As planned at first, the orchard was to be set up in miniature as a center from which other displays would rotate. As used this year the effect is really a tribute to the original design.

The Ford Motor Car Company are showing their complete line of passenger cars and trucks this year in Paul Revere Hall. Their motor vehicles are set off very effectively with this apple-orchard-in-full-blossom scheme of decoration.

Their background gives an unusually attractive setting for the cars, as everything from the little roadster to the very smart appearing town car is on exhibition in the passenger car range, while tractors, trucks and trailers complete the picture. It is a great tribute to New England that the Boston Automobile Show is the only public gathering of motor vehicles where the Ford Motor Car Company is represented directly from the factory. Other shows are exhibiting Fords but only through local dealers.

In Grand Hall the motif developed as a setting for the new cars on display is an ancient castle in Spain. As a background for the stage where some of the more exclusive motor vehicles are shown, huge canvas drops, depicting Spanish exteriors, hang gracefully from the ceiling. The moat and entrance to the castle are pictured just as they appeared centuries ago.

Strolling Through "Castle"

Along the balcony edges the general idea of the ancient castle is carried out in detail. The posts and back walls of the balcony give the visitor an effect of walking through a building of this type and period. Draped artistically from the center of the lighting well are long colored hangings which complete the picture of the old Spanish castle.

In the center of Grand Hall is a very interesting structure called the Tower of Jewels. All over this tower are set jewels of light which radiate throughout the entire hall, sending out shafts of color in all directions. Besides the lights in the center there have been employed thousands of other bulbs set everywhere throughout the building. The effect of all these lights on the cars displayed is delightful.

Hundreds of yards of gold, silver and other kinds of cloth have been used as drapes and backgrounds for the Grand Hall setting and for various car displays throughout the building. Scores of canary birds, all of them songsters, have been placed in both halls. These canary birds sing almost constantly from the opening to the close of the show. They add a touch of the realistic which is very unusual.

Down in the basement where the trucks, buses, taxicabs and fire apparatus are displayed, the decorative scheme is in keeping with the businesslike attitude displayed by the visitors to this section of the building. The Shop Equipment Section completes a background for the entire basement showing which furnishes all the essentials of good garage activity.

Accessories in the Balconies

The arrangement of the show is much the same as in other years. The passenger cars are displayed on the floors of Grand and Exhibition Halls, with a few Fords in the balcony of the latter part of Mechanics Building. Accessories of all kinds are to be found in the balconies of Grand Hall, with a few of the smaller models in the upper corners of the structure.

There are three front-wheel drive chassis on exhibition at the Boston Automobile Show, together with three four-cylinder cars, 24 six-cylinder passenger motor vehicles, 22 straight-eight designs, five with V-eights, and one with a V-16 engine. These represent 44 American manufacturers, and are key chassis for a large number of body styles showing at the Boston show.

The four-cylinder cars represented are the Ford, Plymouth, and Whippet; in the six-cylinder class are Auburn, Blackhawk, Buick, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Dodge, Durant, Elcar, Erskine, Essex, Franklin, Gardner, Graham, Hupmobile, Marquette, Nash, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Reo, Studebaker, Stutz, Willys, and Windsor.

In the straight eight class are the Auburn, Blackhawk, Cord, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Elcar, Gardner, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, Jordan, Marmon, Nash, Packard, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Roosevelt, Ruxton, Studebaker, Stutz, and Windsor. The V-eights are Cadillac, LaSalle, Lincoln, Oakland, and Viking, while Cadillac is the only one employing a V-16 engine.

Two Front-Wheel Drives

There are two front-wheel drive cars in the Boston Auto Show, the Cord and Ruxton. Both are powered by straight eight engines. As shown in the listing of cars, there are more eights today than sixes. Each year the tendency is toward a multi-cylindered power plant with miniature spark plugs. In the Diesel type engine there are no spark plugs employed, while a new European car is now on the verge of success without any engine. This latter type uses cylinders containing compressed air.

The one great feature of the Boston Automobile Show is the increased power in many of the new cars. Cadillac with a 16-cylinder unit heads the procession, while Chevrolet comes within the range of the lowest price class with an engine which can generate 50 horsepower with no apparent effort.

With the Boston Show taking place in January, and the new features incorporated in most of the models on exhibition, it is extremely likely that all attendance records for the week will be shattered. Today the crowds were entering Mechanics in a seemingly endless procession. Every part of New England was represented. In many cases parties came in buses from distant points to attend this automobile show on opening day.

Radio to Carry King George's Speech and Naval Parley News to America

NEW YORK (AP)—History in the making far across the seas is to be brought to the fireside of America's great radio family for the first time.

Opening ceremonies and daily and weekly reports of the five-power naval conference, open next Tuesday, will be carried direct from London to every nook and corner of the United States with the aid of short waves and two great nation-wide radiocast chains.

Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have made elaborate arrangements to give listeners all of the details of the great meeting of nations. Both will radiocast the speech of King George of Great Britain opening the parley, and both have sent radio reporters to report by air on the progress of the discussions.

Co-operation of the British Broadcasting Corporation has made possible this first practical plan of bringing news events from any section of the world to the home of the radio set owner. Heretofore, in experiments conducted to determine the feasibility of an international exchange of programs, entertainment has predominated. Now, through use of the short wave stations, 5GSW, Chelmsford, Eng., a BBC unit, and its microphones in London, details of a world conference abroad will be reported by radio direct.

In the radiocast of King George's speech, which will be made from the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords and which is to be the second pickup from that hall in three years, 10 microphones will be used. After the King's talk, it is planned to continue the radiocast to America for an hour or so to make available the speech by Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, as well as initial addresses of some of the conference delegates.

The radiocast is to begin at 6 a. m. eastern time, Jan. 21.

NBC has arranged to give daily résumés from London, by its representative, William Hard, American newspaper man and radiocaster. He is to talk 15 minutes each day, starting at approximately 1 p. m., eastern time.

During one of these radiocasts, Henry Stimson, Secretary of State, who is head of the American delegation, has agreed to address listeners in America.

Frederic William Wile, sent to London to represent CBS, will make weekly reports of the conference progress over that chain. He will talk from overseas each Thursday evening, beginning at 8:15 p. m., eastern time, to be on the air for 15 minutes or so. The first of Mr. Wile's weekly reports will be made Thursday evening, Jan. 23.

Stations which will carry King George's address follow:

NBC Chain—WEAF, WJZ, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WRC, WGY, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, KSD, WOC, WDAF, WTMJ, KSTP, WEBC, WRVA, WPTF, WBT, WJAX, WAPI, KVOO, KTHS, WFAA, KPRC, WJDX, CKGW, WLS, WHAM, KDKA, KWK, WLW, WJR, WREN, KYW, WFI, WGR, WFJC, WHAS, WSAI, WGN, WIBO, KSL, WIOD, WEB, WKY, WBAP, KOA, WFAB, KPO, KGO, KFI, KGW, KOMO, KHQ.

CBS Chain—WABC, WNAC, WEAN, WCAU, WCAO, WMAL, WHP, WJAS, WLBW, WFBL, WHK, WFBM, WMAQ, WBBM, KOIL, WISN, WCCO, WIBW, KFH, WBCM, WMT, WWNC, WDBJ, WBRC, WLAC and others, including Pacific Coast.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Fanny P. Barry, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Mabel G. Huntington, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Reichert, Winslow, Wash.
Adolph H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Nikita Mulliken, New York, N. Y.
Leon Gochwind, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. R. O. Smith, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Leonora Duke, Ruthven, Ont.
Mrs. L. P. Benson, Arabi, La.
Mrs. Oriel B. Burney, Cleveland, Tenn.
Oriel R. Burney, Cleveland, Tenn.
Mrs. W. P. Cleveland, Kingston, N. Y.
W. P. Cleveland, Kingston, N. Y.
Miss Ann O'Neil, Kingston, N. Y.
Miss Cora O'Neil, Kingston, N. Y.
Eula D. Beans, Los Angeles, Calif.

CHILEAN DAM CONTRACT

J. G. White Engineering Corporation has signed a contract with the Chilean Government for the construction of an irrigation dam in the Province of Coquimbo, costing approximately 13,500,000 pesos.

TOLEDO EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Fifty-one major plans at Toledo, O., mainly automotive, report a total of 24,231 workers for last week, an increase of 1207 over the preceding week, but comparing with 40,712 a year ago.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Aero Industries ..	8½	8½	8½
7 Aero Sup B.....	8½	8½	8½
3 Ainsworth Mfg ..	22	21¾	21¾
1 Ala Gt South...1	121¾	121¾	121¾
2 All Am Gen Corp	16	16	16
17 Allied Pow & Lt..	40	39⅝	40
1 Allied P&L 1pf...	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
3 Aluminm Co Am.	284½	275	275
3 Am Cit P&L A...	39¼	39¼	39¼
9 Am Cit P&L B...	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Am Com Pow A..	24⅞	24	24⅞
3 Am Com Pow B..	35½	34½	35½
10 Am Cont Oilfds..	⅝	⅝	⅝
23 Am Cyan B.....	26	25⅝	26
2 Am Dept Stores..	31¼	31¼	31¼
8 Am Equities	18½	18	18½
33 Am & Fgn P war	68	65¼	67
4 Am Gas & El....119		117¾	117¾
3 Am Gas & El pf...106		105¾	106
1 Am Invest "B"....	10¼	10¼	10¼
†50 Am Lt & Trac...236		234½	234½
1½ Am Super Pow..	25⅜	25½	25⅝
1 Am Yvette new..	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Anchor P Fence.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
13 Anglo Am vot cod	17¼	17	17¼
43 Ang Am Oil v cod.	17¼	17	17¼
2 Arcturus Rad T..	11⅞	11	11⅞
1 Ariz Comm	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6 Ark Nat Gas....	9⅜	9¼	9¼
22 Ark Nat G A....	9¼	8⅞	9¼
14 Asso El Ind Ltd...	7	6⅞	7
33 Asso G&E El A ..	41¼	41	41
3 Asso G&E deb rts	7½	7½	7½
2 Asso Laun	1½	1½	1½
All Fruit & Sug.....	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Avia Corp Amer..	27	27	27
20 Avia Credit	13	13	13
B			
2 Baker Chem	2	17⅛	17
†50 Bauman (L) pf (7)	80	80	80
12 Bellanca Air vtc..	12	7⅞	7⅞
13 Bliss E W (1)....	7½	7¼	7½
17 B Ridge cv pf (3G)	38⅝	38	38⅛
1 Blumenthal (½)..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 Brazil Tr & Lt (2).	37	36⅜	36⅜
2 Brillo Mfg (1.20)...	13½	14½	14½
2 B N & E P pf (1.60)	25	25	25
3 Burma Ltd	3½	3½	3½
C			
1 CAM Co vtc.....	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 CAM Co pf.....	2	2	2
1 Can Marc Wire..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Carib Synd	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Carnation Co	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Celanese Corp Am	33	33	33
7 Cent Pub Sv A....	35	35	35
22 Cen Sta Elec....	21½	21	21½
2 Chain Stor Stk....	13⅛	13	13⅛
1 Chesebro Mfg ...155		155	155
116 Cities Service ...	28¼	72⅝	28¼
1 Cities Serv pf....	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 City Mach & T....	20	20	20
1 Cleve El Illum....	63	63	63
3 Colombian Synd..	⅞	⅞	⅞
14 Colon Oil	6	5⅞	6
8 Columbia Picture	31¼	30	31¼
†10 Comwlth Pts cvpf	240	240	240
104 Cmwlth & So war	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
6 Cmwl & o pf....	94⅜	94½	94½
2 Comstock Tunnel.	⅝	½	⅝
27 Cons Cop Min...	7	6	6⅞
3 Cons G & E Balt	101	100¼	101
1 Cons G Util A....	23	23	23
1 Cons Instrument..	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Cons Laundries ..	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
12 Creole Pet	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Cresson Gold	½	½	½
1 Crocker & Wheelr	21	21	21
22 Curtiss Wright wr	2	1⅞	1⅞
D			
1 Darby Pet	8½	8½	8½
1 De F'Forest Radio	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5 Detroit Aircraft ..	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
1 Douglas Aircraft .	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Driver Harris	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
†125 Duke Power 154⅜		154½	154½
2 Durant Mot	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
E			
2 Eastern G&Fuel..	28	28	28
2 Eastern Util A	9	9	9
9 Eisler Elec	16	15⅜	16
252 El Bd&Share	82⅜	81⅝	82½
6 El Bd&Share pf ..104⅜		103⅜	
4 El Pow Assoc	28	27	27
18 El Pw Assoc A....	24¼	23½	24
1 El P&Lt opt w....	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
6 El P&Lt 2nd pf...	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞
13 Elec Share	19	18¼	19
6 Employ Reinsur ..	25	22⅜	25
2 Emp Pow Ser A....	19⅝	15½	19½
44 Erie RR rts wi..	1¼	1⅜	1¼
2 Evans Wallo Lead.	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
F			
1 Fed Screw (3½G)	35	35	35
5 Ford Mot Can A.	30	30	30
4 Fiat rcts	18	18	18
1 Foltis Fischer...	7	7	7
2 Ford Mot France	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Ford Mot Ltd....	10½	10½	10½
1 Foundation For A	4	4	4
7 Fourth Nat Inv..	36	35½	35½
146 Fox Theater A....	6½	5	6½
G			
2 Salena Sigoil new	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6 Garlock Pck (1.20)	21⅜	21	21⅜
3 Gen Am Inv Co....	11¾	11¾	11¾
7 Gen Bak.....	4	3⅞	4
4 Gn Bak pf (6)....	52½	52¼	52¼
140 Gen El Ltd reg (½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Gen Empire.....	21	21	21
10 Gen Gas & El A....	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1 Gen Realty & Util	11	11	11
1 Gen Real&Ut pf...	75	75	75
32 Gen Thea Eq vtc..	37⅝	36⅝	37
9 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Gold Seal Electric.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
82 Golden Cent Min..	6¼	5⅜	6¼
6 Goldman Sachs	53¼	53⅛	53⅝
1 Gordham Mfg vtc.	37	37	37
4 Graymur	32⅜	32½	32½
2 Griffith (DW)	1½	1½	1½
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa.135		134¼	134⅜
H			
1 Helent Rubenstein	5½	5½	5½
14 Hudson Bay M&S.	11	10½	10⅝
7 Humble O&R (2G)	79½	78	79½
2 Hygrade Food	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
I			
16 Imp Oil Can n (½)	25¼	25¼	25½
11 Ind Ter Illum	26⅝	25½	26⅝
1 Insull Util	55	55	55
2 Ins Co N A (2⅜g)	74	73⅞	74
1 Intercoast Tr (1)..	26⅝	26½	26⅝
2 Intercon Petrol ..	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 Internat P (.62½)..	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛
2 Int Super P (1A).	35	34⅞	35
1 Inters Eq cv pf (3)	41	41	41
1 Irv Air Chut (1⅛)	12½	12½	12½
2 Ital Superpower A.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
J			
2 Johnson Motor	30	30	30
11 Johnston Motor rts	1	1	1
1 Jefferson Elec	44	44	44
K			
1 Kirby Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Kolster Brandes ..	⅝	½	⅝
L			
2 Lackawanna Sec	37⅞	37½	37⅞
2 Lake Superior	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Lefcourt Realty ..	15	15	15
18 Lehman Corp	76⅞	76½	76⅞
3 Libby McN & Lib	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Lion Oil	19	19	19
4 Liberty Bak Corp	5½	5⅜	4½
1 Loew's deb rts	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Lone Star Gas new	34½	34¼	34¼
2 Long Is Light	40	40	40
1 Louisiana L & E	3½	3½	3½
M			
1 Magdalena Syndic	¼	¼	¼
1 Marconi Int Mar	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Marc W'less Ltd B	12¼	12¼	12¼
6 Marine Midland .	43⅜	33⅜	34
4 MavisBottlingCo...	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
1 MeadJohnson....	58	58	58
2 Merchants&MSA....	16	16	16
1 MerrittChan&S pf.	87	87	87
4 MidWestUtil n....	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝
15 Mo Kan Pipe Line	22	21⅝	22
7 Morrison Elec....	43½	42½	43½
1 MountainSt'T&T rts	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Murphy Co.....	66	66	66
2 Municipal Serv....	8¼	8	8
N			
12 Nat'l Aviation....	9¾	9	9⅞
2 Nat Family Stores	18¾	18¼	18⅞
1 do pf	25½	25½	25½
1 Nat Food Prod, A	22½	22½	22½
3 Natl Investors	12⅞	12½	12⅝
1 Nat Sug Ref NJ..	29	29	29
2 Nat Union Radio..	3¼	3½	3¼
7 New Cons	18⅜	18	18⅜
†50 N E Power pf....	91	91	91
1 N J Zinc, n.....	72	72	72
2 New Mex & Ar L	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Newmont Mining..107		105½	105½
1 NY Rio ⅝ B A...	11	11	11
32 NY Trap new....	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
2 Niag H P 'A' war	3⅜	3½	3⅜
1 Niag Shares	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 Niles B Pond....	34⅞	33¾	33¾
6 Noranda Mines..	36¼	35½	36¼
1 Nor Am Aviation.	5¼	5¼	5¼
50 †Nor Pipe Line..	50¼	50¼	50¼
O			
6 Ohio Cop	1⅜	1	1
1 Outboard Mot 'A'	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Outboard Mot B.	4	4	4
P			
1 Pac Coast Bisc pf	50	50	50
5 Pac West Oil	13¼	12½	12⅜
7 Pandem Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Pantepec Oil Ven.	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Penn O Ed nr pf.110¼		110¼	110¼
1 Penn O Ed 6% pf.	94¾	94¼	94¾
19 Pennroad Corp ..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Perryman El	8	6⅞	6⅞
22 Petroleum Corp ..	19⅜	19¼	19¼
1 Pie Bak Am A....	24	24	24
4 Pilot Radio	10⅞	10½	10⅞
1 Pitney Bowes n.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
†50 Pitts L E Ry	112	112	112
†50 Potom Ed Co pf .102½		102	102½
1 Polymet Mfg	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Powdrell & Alex...	61	61	61
17 Prince & Whitely.	9¼	8⅞	9¼
3 Prince & W pf....	36½	36	36
3 Prudential Invest.	15⅜	15½	15½
6 Pub Util Hold....	17½	17½	17½
R			
3 Red Warrior.....	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Reliable Storers..	18	17⅞	17⅞
5 Reliance Manage.	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Roan Ant Cop....	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Rockld L&P ta ctf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Ruberoid Co.....	52¼	52¼	52¾
S			
1 St Law P M pf..	66¼	66¼	66¼
10 St Regis Paper pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Salt Creek Prod ..	10½	10½	10½
2 Seiberling Rubber.	14	13⅜	13⅜
3 Selected Indust..	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Selected Ind ppf..	62	63	63
1 Shattuck Denn....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 Shenandoah	9¼	9	9⅛
12 Shenandoah pf....	37¼	37	37⅛
5 Silica Gel Corp ctfs	22¼	21¼	21⅜
1 Singer Mfg Ltd....	4¾	4¾	4¾
7 Sonora Products..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Southern Corp ..	5	5	5
20 Southld Roy	11	11	11
†50 Southw Bell T pf.	118	118	118
2 Stand Motors	1	1	1
42 Stand Oil Ind....	52⅞	52¼	52¼
6 Stand Oil Kan....	29	28⅞	29
4 Stand Invest pf..	80	80	80
†25 Stand Screw	120	120	120
8 Starrett Corp pf..	36¼	36	36
14 Stut

EUROPE · ASIA · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Wengen—Papeterie Wegs (during the tourist season)
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zurich-Stadelhofen.
Zeitungskiosk, Bellevueplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Kreuzplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Paradeplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen
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EGYPT
Cairo—Express Bookstore
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall
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Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.
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AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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SARASOTA
(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: MARJORIE FLEMING.

Where: Scotland.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: One of the remarkable children of history, best known as Sir Walter Scott's "Pet Marjorie." She was born at Kirkaldy, just across the Firth from Edinburgh, and beyond that vicinity Marjorie never wandered during her nine brief years. Through her personality, which fascinated all who came in contact with her, as well as through her quaint journals, which she kept for three years, she contrived to leave behind her an imperishable memory. Now Marjorie was only a babbling, artless child; again she displayed the most startlingly vivid sensibilities and the most piquant manner of expressing them. On the one hand was a normal, affectionate, alert child, all eagerness to explore the world; on the other hand, a precocious little scholar, familiar with much adult literature, with the poets especially. "She's the most extraordinary creature I ever met with," said Scott, "and her repeating of Shakespeare overpowers me as nothing else does."

Marjorie had two teachers: first her mother, a woman of intellectual power, then her cousin, Isa Keith, whom Marjorie idolized and with whom she went to live in Edinburgh when she was about 5. Scott was a friend of her aunt's family and came often to the house in Charlotte Street. Dr. John Brown, in his account of the friendship of the successful novelist and the 7-year-old child, describes how Scott would let himself into the house with his own key and, while he and his hound were shaking off the snow in the lobby, would cry: "Marjorie! Marjorie! Where are ye, my bonnie wee croodlin' doo?" Taking her on his knee, they would read ballads together to their mutual satisfaction. There are tales of how Scott would carry Marjorie off through the night, wrapped warmly in his plaid; of how he would not proceed with his elegant Twelfth Night supper in Castle Street until Marjorie had arrived, a tiny white figure in the midst of a great sedan chair carried by two henchmen in kilts. The language of her Journals—together with the spelling—is little short of miraculous. Sometimes Marjorie wielded adult words in unconsciously vigorous fashion; sometimes she coined words all her own. No more fascinating, no more exciting reading is to be found anywhere.

A Word a Day

Lassitude

This word is used to describe the sense of weariness when the voluntary functions of body and mind seem to be performed with great difficulty, only with great exertion.

Our word is derived from the Latin *lassus*, "tired, wearied." It is interesting to note the allied forms: the Gothic *lats*, "slothful"; the Danish *lad*, "lazy"; the Swedish *lat*, "lazy, idle"; the German *lass*, "weary, indolent," and the English *late*. All of the above (including *lassus*) are outgrowths of the weak grade of the Teutonic base *let*, meaning "let alone, neglected." Perhaps here is suggested a cause; then an antidote may be a bit of friendly attention when a coworker seems to show signs of lassitude.

Las'-si-tude is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *use*.

"Congenial employment is a foe to lassitude."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

Why do some of the French provincial beds have high legs? — *Interior Decoration and Antiques*	20
What is the poorest service a critic can render a writer?—*Book Reviews and Literary News*	20
Why is masonry construction more in use in the building of homes? — *Home Building Equipment, Gardening*	20
Who is lecturing in America on Bach's compositions?—*Music News of the World*	20
What makes Andy's voice so deep?—*Radio Question Box*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

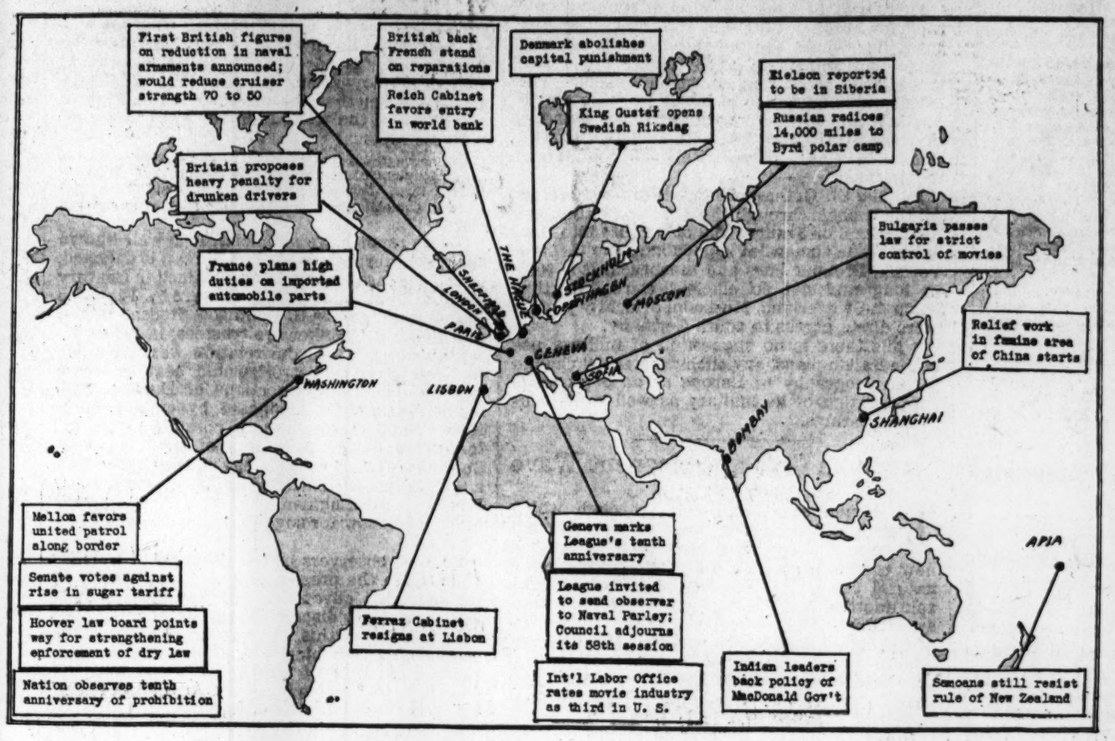
Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Someone suggests that traffic congestion might be alleviated if trade deliveries were made at night. And what a fine time half a city block would have while five tons of coal were being shot into one family's cellar.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: That New York had only 81 sunny days last year will cause no alarm. Broadway believes it can supply any deficiencies.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Judging from the way they talk, many political bedfellows are also bunk-mates.

World News of the Week at a Glance


First British figures on reduction in naval armaments announced; would reduce cruiser strength 70 to 50
British back French stand on reparations
Denmark abolishes capital punishment
Reich Cabinet favors entry in world bank
King Gustaf opens Swedish Riksdag
Nielson reported to be in Siberia
Russian radios 14,000 miles to Byrd polar camp
Britain proposes heavy penalty for drunken drivers
France plans high duties on imported automobile parts
Bulgaria passes law for strict control of movies
Relief work in famine area of China starts
Mellon favors united patrol along border
Senate votes against rise in sugar tariff
Hoover law board points way for strengthening enforcement of dry law
Nation observes tenth anniversary of prohibition
Ferreas Cabinet resigns at Lisbon
Geneva marks League's tenth anniversary
League invited to send observer to Naval Parley; Council adjourns its 58th session
Int'l Labor Office rates movie industry as third in U. S.
Indian leaders back policy of MacDonald Gov't
Samoans still resist rule of New Zealand
WASHINGTON
LISBON
GENEVA
PARIS
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BOMBAY
SHANGHAI
APIA

In Lighter Vein

Keeping a Secret

The farmer owned fields on each side of the golf links. It so happened that he was taking a short cut from one to another when the club's worst member was addressing the ball.

The worst member waggled his driver to and fro for several minutes, missed four swings, and finally managed to hit the ball about a dozen feet. Then he glanced up and saw the farmer.

"I say," he protested, "only golfers are allowed on this course, you know."

The farmer nodded.

"I do know," he replied. "But I won't say nothin' if you don't."—*Answers.*

Trying Them All

"Is the steak ready now, dear?"

"I'm sorry I'm so long, George, but it looked hopeless grilled and it doesn't look much better fried, but if you'll be patient a little bit longer I'll see what boiling does to it."—*London Opinion.*

Judge

"Now that we've subscribed to the Literary Guild and the Book-of-the-Month Club, I'm afraid we'll have to look for a larger apartment."

So It Would

They wandered out of the movie, she clutching his arm.

"Oh, Gilbert," she murmured, "wasn't 'Oliver Twist' a perfectly marvelous film?"

"It was," he replied. "D'you know, darling, all the time I was watching it I kept thinking what a wonderful book it would make."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Never Refused

A young poet was asked why he attended church so regularly.

"Well, among other things," he answered, "it's one place where my contributions are invariably accepted."

A Quotation for Today

FRUGALITY is good if liberality be join'd with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality.

—WILLIAM PENN

Odds and Ends

Oil History

Twenty-five barrels of oil a day was the rate of production of the first American oil well drilled near Titusville, Pa., in 1859. Today, in the United States, some 280,000 wells produce more than 2,000,000 barrels of oil daily.

The Best "Best Seller"

Last year the best seller among new books was "All Quiet on the Western Front," as many as 1,325,000 copies being sold in Europe and America. During the same year 30,000,000 copies of the Bible were sold.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Orchestral Harmony

Pasadena, Calif.

A SENIOR student newly enrolled in school and orchestral work found, on appearing in class for rehearsal, that a sophemore also played the same type of horn, and, as the size of the small orchestra warranted only the retention of one such instrument, the question arose as to which of the two boys should be asked to play. Trial brought forth the fact that the older boy was more accustomed to playing in public and was somewhat easier in manner, otherwise there was no choice between them.

The instructor talked over the matter with the older boy, frankly asking his opinion. After carefully considering the situation, the boy replied, "I really prefer the horn, but I have ample opportunity to practice and play in other orchestras, while this other fellow is dependent solely on the experience that he gets in school. I will be through next year, and the chances are that if he receives enough encouragement he will continue in orchestra work until he graduates—that is about three years.

"I want very much to stay in the orchestra, however, and to do this I shall try out with the violin, as I have had some training on it. I can get violin practice here, do my horn work at home and with other organizations and shall feel far happier knowing that we are all working together in harmony."

This suggestion was followed, and the instructor, frequently receiving enthusiastic comments on the "remarkable results" attained by his little group of players, cordially agrees that "they are a harmonious unit" and thankfully give credit to the boy who had vision to see ahead.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I do hope you will let me join the Mail Baggers. This is my second letter to the Mail Bag.

I live in a city called Bethlehem after the city in Palestine. It was named one Christmas Eve while the Moravians were having their Christmas Eve service in the cellar of an old house which is still standing. They stayed in the cellar for fear the Indians would see the light of the candles and come and molest them. Part of the cellar was given over to the animals. While they were having their service the cows were mooing and the other animals making their "noises." The Moravians said it reminded them of the first Christmas when Jesus was born in Bethlehem, so they named their settlement Bethlehem.

I am 14 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 5 years old. I am a freshman in high school. I am willing to correspond with any girl who will write to me. Karin N.

[Thank you for telling us of how Bethlehem got its name, Karin.—Ed.]

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have just decided I want to write to you to say how much I enjoy the poems and pictures the Monitor prints. I'm keeping all those that I like best and am putting them in a scrapbook. Most of my pretty pictures are from the Home Forum page. My favorite is a pen and ink sketch of the Southern Cross of Hawaii with palms and beach, and an article about it. I always leave the articles on so I can read them again if I want to.

Four of our family—Mother, Daddy, my sister and I belong to First Church here and my sister and I are on the Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Committee. That name is almost too long! My English teacher is very enthusiastic about our Monitor, and I used it a lot in my journalism this fall.

Eugene is a lovely little city of about 20,000 people and has the University of Oregon situated here. We are in the center of the Willamette Valley (Willamette is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable—many people mispronounce it.) and there are lots of prune orchards around here. Maybe in the next River and Harbor bill in Congress they will have the Willamette River deepened so boats can go between Eugene and Portland. That would certainly help Eugene. I'll be glad because I love the sound of boat whistles.

I'm almost 16, and a junior in Eugene High. Our football team, this year, is keen, and we didn't lose a game.

Will someone write to me? Not too many though, because I already have 6 or 7 correspondents through the Mail Bag. Helen R.

Kanopolis, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I want to tell how much I enjoy the Monitor. I like the Young Folks' Page about the best of all. I also enjoy the aviation section in the Monitor. I want also to thank you for all the correspondents I have gained. I enjoy writing letters. It is my favorite hobby.

I should like very much to hear from girls of any age or anywhere in the world who would care to write me. I should like especially to hear from a girl who lives on a large cattle ranch, in Texas or Nevada or some place in the West. We live on quite a large farm. I like to ride horseback, and like all other outdoor sports.

Every year a State Fair is held at Hutchinson, Kan., but this year was the first time that I had ever attended. There were many interesting exhibits, and there was also a very fine circus, with animals of all kinds. The clown was very amusing. I wish all of the Mail Baggers could have been there. I will close now, hoping to receive a number of letters.

Rosma B.

Jersey City, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

My sister has written to you and I also want to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough. Last summer we went to Boston and I attended The Mother Church both on Sunday and Wednesday. We stood outside of the church and listened to the chimes which sounded so beautiful.

I am 14 years old and I am ready to enter my second year in high school. I am studying Latin. I should like very much to correspond with girls my age or near it in any part of the world, especially those far away. I take piano and swimming lessons and I am waiting for the ice to freeze here so that I can learn ice skating. I certainly love to read the Mail Bag. I also enjoy reading the *Young Folks' Page* and the stories under I Record Only Sunny Hours.

Gloria G.

Gallup, New Mexico

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag, but have read the Young Folks' Page and the Mail Bag for some time and enjoy them both very much. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere in the world. I am 14 and in the eighth grade. I think the Mail Bag is a wonderful thing and through it boys and girls can learn much about other parts of the world even though they never leave home.

This part of New Mexico is very beautiful with many large pine trees everywhere, and with the prettiest black and white squirrels living in them. The Zuni and Navajo Indian Reservations are near us.

Nedra S.

Boulder, Colorado

Dear Editor:

My two sisters and I have found many interesting correspondents through the Mail Bag and even Mother has a correspondent in Australia whom she gained through The Parent column. We all enjoy the Monitor very much, and are grateful for the friendships formed through the Mail Bag, for the lessons Snubs and Waddles give us, for the Sunny Hour column, and for all the good the Monitor is doing. Patricia B.

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Editor:

We have taken the Monitor for many years and I enjoy reading many things in it, especially the Young Folks' Page and the Mail Bag.

Dayton, the city in which I live, is the home of the airplane. It is widely known as a manufacturing city, many products being manufactured here which are nationally known. The Dayton Art Institute, several pictures of which appeared in a recent Monitor, has just been opened this past week, and it is certainly a thing of which our city can be proud.

I am 15 and am a sophomore in high school. I am particularly interested in music, French, and sports of all kinds. I should love to receive letters from girls in any part of the world and would gladly answer them.

Jane R.

Georgetown, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

Kentucky certainly is a lovely place to live in, if I do say it myself. Georgetown has a population of about 5000, so you see it is not large, but it sure is a dear old place.

I'm very interested in the Mail Baggers, and I should like to have a girl correspondent about my age (14). I have not been studying languages very long, therefore I would like to hear from girls who speak English. I should like especially to hear from Pennsylvania or Canada.

I am a freshman in high school, and am interested in my studies, tennis, golf, basketball, and swimming. I have passed my life-saver's test.

I shall appreciate it very much if you can secure for me a correspondent as soon as possible.

Susanne W.

Moberly, Missouri

Dear Editor:

The last letter I wrote to the Mail Bag brought me only one correspondent. I should like to have some more and will promptly answer all letters that I receive. I am nearly 14 and should especially like to hear from boys my age who speak English and who live in France, Spain, China, England and Germany.

In the Monitor on Dec. 6 there was a picture of the football team at Principia and I cut it out and saved it. When I graduate from the elementary and high schools I want to go to Principia for my college course. I surely am glad that a four-year college course is to be established there on their tract of 300 acres and I was glad that I could send a small contribution toward it.

I wish that you could see my cat. His name is Tom, Tommy, Thomas Sittler—quite a lengthy name for a cat, but we just call him Tom. Sometimes when he is sleeping he will get up suddenly and say "meow" and run to the kitchen. It sounds just as if he were saying, "Well, I've got to get that attended to." Then he will come back again and meow, as if to say, "Humph! That's through. Now for some sleep."

Should we put our addresses in our letters when we write to the Mail Bag? Orville S.

[Yes, Orville, otherwise we cannot forward any letters you may receive.—Ed.]

Peoria, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Although we do not take the Monitor, I have become a devoted reader through my girl chum. I am now corresponding with a lovely English girl, and I wish you would please forward the inclosed letters.

Peoria, where I live, is a town of 100,000. According to the radio announcer, it is the "convention city of the middle West, right in the heart of the corn belt." We have a number of good stores, a fine library and a number of factories which send their products all over the world.

I am a freshm n in college, and am studying to be a librarian. I am 18 years old, and I love books and all kinds of sports. I should love to hear from girls anywhere and everywhere. Pauline C.

Long Island, New York

Dear Editor:

This letter will, I hope, reach some stamp collector who is a collector in the true sense of the word. I wish to trade stamps with anyone, especially someone living in a British colony, such as Gibraltar, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Guiana, Fiji, Falkland Islands or any of the British colonies.

I can get the postage, postage due, and air mails for anyone who wishes to trade. I will answer all questions that I can about my part of the country, if desired. Charles E.

RETALIATION

Passing Show

"Harold, what on earth——"

"That's all right, Mother—Dad's been playing with my model railway all morning."

What Proverb?

S	A	L		O
T		H	E	V N
R	D	T	R	E U
O	K	E	S	R
P	A	T		P U
	M	H	E	C

Start With the Letter "T" in the Black Square, and Moving Up or Down, Right or Left (Not Diagonally), and Ending on the Letter "R," Spell a Proverb. Spaces Between Words Are Provided for.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Let the Wickersham Commission Have Free Rein

THE wets are certainly throwing everything within reach at the Wickersham report. Its recommendations are being branded as hasty, half-baked, hypocritical, unconstitutional and un-American. Once foremost in pleading the need of such a commission, the wets are today repudiating even its preliminary findings.

And why? Partly because any constructive effort to make prohibition more effective will be found unsatisfactory to the professional wets, but more truly because opponents of the law have determined to seize upon the present situation as the psychological moment to demand another national decision, not merely upon the enforcement, but upon the wisdom of the law itself. It is a welcome challenge; it should be accepted.

Obviously the method the wets will take to renew the fundamental issue of the Eighteenth Amendment will be to insist that the Wickersham Commission, in the words of Senator Wagner and the New York World, "shall pass upon the suitability of existing prohibition laws for the promotion of temperance." By all means let us accept this proposition. Let the Wickersham Commission examine to the very core the efficacy of national prohibition as a means of coping with the liquor traffic and of promoting temperance. Most wets want such an investigation; the rank and file of drys will not oppose it; the President, on the highest authority, is in accord with it.

Admittedly, there are certain drys who are prone always to spell prohibition with a capital P, and to view the present law as a final and conclusive statute incapable of improvement or wise change. Such an attitude does not contribute to the solution of the prohibition problem. Admittedly, there are certain wets whose much professed interest in the "promotion of temperance" has become noticeable only since they began their attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment. Such an attitude does not contribute to the solution of the prohibition problem. But the drys who are interested in improving prohibition, and in winning an even wider support of public opinion, and the wets, who are honestly desirous of improving the conditions which they so fervently deplore, should encourage the Wickersham Commission to make a thorough and impartial inquiry into the merits and demerits, accomplishments and disadvantages of national prohibition.

Such an investigation would serve several useful purposes. Recognizing the fact that the members of the commission could not wholly dissociate their personal opinions from the interpretation of their findings, it would, nevertheless, provide a wider public opinion with a more disinterested statement of facts than has heretofore been available. Recognizing that ultimately public policy can be determined only by the people themselves, it would, nevertheless, furnish a reasoned and respected guide for the alignment of public opinion. And in addition, being undertaken essentially at the instance of the wets, the report, as an earnest and impartial effort to improve the regulation of the liquor traffic, should enlist the support of all sincere wets and make plain the dishonesty of purpose of the others.

If drys and wets are to accept each other's declared positions, they are alike concerned with the promotion of temperance. The division of opinion is as to the best means of achieving that end. Let the Wickersham Commission study and report on whether social, economic and moral conditions are better under prohibition than under its predecessor, the licensed saloon. Let the Wickersham Commission study and report on whether national prohibition is the most effective means yet devised for reducing the evils of the liquor trade. And if better means—means by which the law would be improved or constructively changed—can be advanced, let us have them.

Mussolini Plans Alpine Tunnel

THE restless energy of the Italian Dictator is ever seeking new worlds to conquer. He now proposes to pit the engineering skill of Italy against the forbidding Alpine barrier which walls in his country on the north. Plans are being considered for a new and more direct railway line to ply between Milan and Munich with the south German markets which absorb Italian products.

Such a line would involve the construction of a new tunnel under the Alps. This would be located at the Stelvio Pass and would be some twelve miles in length, taking rank as the third longest tunnel in the world. The line would require additional shorter tunnels through the mountains of the Austrian Tyrol.

The Alps have already been pierced in several places in the interest of communication between Italy and her neighbors. The Mont Cenis tunnel was opened in 1871; the St. Gothard in 1881; the Simplon in 1905; the tunnels of the Nice-Cuneo line were opened last year, and there are plans to build another railway under Mont Blanc. The longest of these tunnels is the Simplon, twelve and one-half miles.

There may be some question of the economic need for another tunnel at this time. The proposed line would shorten the distance between Milan and Munich by about eighty miles. But it would do so only at enormous expense. The considerable exchange of goods between northern Italy and southern Germany is now handled over the St. Gothard line with sufficient expedition to take care of practically all commercial requirements.

But the St. Gothard line crosses Switzerland. All the tunnels through the Alps lead either into Switzerland or France. The only route into Germany is the somewhat roundabout line through Verona, Brenner Pass and Innsbruck. It is fully as long and not so efficient a road as that through Switzerland. Mussolini evidently prefers more direct access to south Germany.

While there is no suggestion of military use in the Italian plans, any such substantial change in the geography of Europe at once provokes consideration of its military as well as its economic bearings.

The Atom Gets a Permanent Wave

THE microscope of theory, through which the physicist peers into the infinitesimal reaches of the atom, has brought forth a new conclusion which, like much research of natural science, solves one question only to ask another that is even more difficult to answer. Prof. A. J. Dempster, of the University of Chicago, has obtained what is hailed as conclusive proof of the wave theory of matter, thus recording an important advance along the road by which research hopes to reach a final definition of substance.

Since Sir Ernest Rutherford enunciated the nuclear theory of the atom, physicists have come to accept the belief that this basic unit is divided into two parts, protons and electrons. These particles differ in the charges of electricity which they carry, the protons being positive and the electrons negative. Sir Ernest pictured the proton as something of an electrical huddle, a nucleus around which circle the negative electrons.

And how big is a nucleus? One physicist suggests magnification by 10,000,000,000 times as a basis for a comparison. This would increase a large-sized pin head to the diameter of the earth. On this scale an atom would be a bit more than one yard in diameter and the nucleus would appear no larger than the point of the original pin.

It is with such minute quantities that the research proceeds, divided into two major classifications. One concerns the electrons, the whirling dervishes on the outside of the nucleus, their orbits and arrangement determining the physical and chemical properties of the elements. The other classification concerns the protons, upon which the mass or weight of the elements is thought to depend.

Two years ago research in the first field illustrated not only that electrons are particles, but also that each particle acts as a wave, similar to the waves of light. Was this true of protons? Professor Dempster has just answered "yes," and the American Association for the Advancement of Science awarded him its $1000 prize for the year's most notable achievement in natural science.

But how can protons and electrons be both particles and waves at the same time? This question was suggested by recent discoveries that light waves also are composed of particles. Professor Dempster's discovery adds weight to the question which neither he nor any other physicist is yet prepared to answer. This enigma undoubtedly constitutes the outstanding problem in current physical theory. And in searching for the solution, the modern physicist is undoubtedly approaching closer and closer to a distinctly metaphysical basis on which to predicate his explanation of matter and substance.

Moscow or Detroit?

IN AN exceedingly interesting article in the New York Times Magazine, André Maurois depicts the working masses of Europe as looking alternately at Detroit and at Moscow in search of a way out of conditions which impose upon them low wages, conscious inferiority to their masters, and a low standard of living. Whether the Bolshevism of Lenine, with its installation of the workman as the all important factor in the state and society, or the high wages and short hours of Henry Ford with his expressed purpose to give workingmen a chance to accumulate money and to cultivate their minds, contains the remedy, is the thing which puzzles the working class in Europe.

M. Maurois is inclined to discount both of these schools. He does not believe that American methods can be applied successfully to European industrial organization. He finds it opposed equally by the Communists and Socialists who wish to suppress all capital, and therefore antagonize the system which would make it acceptable, and by the intellectuals who question whether the cultural values of Europe could survive an organization so different from that now obtaining. But while M. Maurois and MM. Sigfried and Dubfeuil, whom he quotes approvingly, are philosophizing on this subject, all of them to the deprecation of the American system, the advance of the Ford methods in Europe seems to be progressing, aided by economic conditions, and the operation of economic law. In the same edition of the New York Times appeared a column of reports from points in Europe where Ford factories are established, giving facts as to wages and their effects on the labor market. Cork reports the Ford employees the highest paid in Ireland, and other trades complaining of inability to get sufficient skilled hands. The correspondent goes on to say:

> Since the opening of the Ford works Cork has become a prosperous city, money is circulating freely, and practically every business is booming, particularly building and agriculture.

From Manchester, England:

> Ford employees are the highest paid workmen in England, without exception. Not the slightest difficulty is experienced in the enrolling of skilled or unskilled men as the necessity for their labor arises.

From Copenhagen:

> With the five-day week, the regular employees average about 5000 to 5500 kroner a year. A dollar is worth approximately 3.75 kroner. The casual laborer averages about 4600 kroner a year. These wages, earned in 200 to 225 working days a year, compare with the average of about 3900 kroner for a 300-day year, or approximately double, figured on the basis of working days or hours.

The report, however, goes on to say that the system has given rise to criticism among Danish employers and has also created discussion as to whether the pace is not resulting in overstrain of the workers in the Ford factories.

Rome reports:

> The average daily wage of 72 lire paid workers in the assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company in Trieste is two or three times the standard wage scale for similar work in domestic factories. About 200 men are employed there.

These reports are unofficial. It is well known that the International Labor Bureau is engaged, at the expense largely of the Twentieth Century Fund of Boston, of which Edward A. Filene is founder and Henry S. Dennison, Roscoe Pound and Newton D. Baker are trustees, in prosecuting an inquiry into the relation wages similar to those paid in Detroit would bear to living expenses in different sections of Europe. This inquiry was bitterly opposed by employers in Europe, and was only made possible by the intervention of the managers of the Twentieth Century Fund. Perhaps it may be anticipated that it will serve a peculiarly useful purpose if it leads European workingmen to look to Detroit rather than to Moscow for suggestions as to conditions of work.

Shrewd observers of the progress of Bolshevism up to the present moment have said that its one great advantage to mankind is that it has thoroughly discredited the Communist theory. As against this, the system of high wages and low prices, which is made possible by mass production, and of which Mr. Ford and his fellow industrialists at Detroit are proponents, has done much to raise wage standards and the standards of living in the United States. There can be little question that an inquiry of the sort which is now in progress should help the European wage workers to turn their faces in the direction of their best economic interests.

Washington's Orchestral Plans

HALF-PAST four o'clock in the afternoon is said to be the best hour for a concert in Washington to begin, and not too long after six o'clock the right time for it to end. This is one of the considerations which Washingtonians speak of when discussing their project for a permanent and independent orchestra. Musical plans must conflict neither with the working schedule of government employees, nor with the social arrangements of political and diplomatic officials and their families, if there is to be an audience. How important the question is, especially as to the proper moment for concluding a performance, members of visiting organizations can testify, if they have ever tried to present before the Washington public a program that extended beyond half-past six.

If matinees had to be the rule everywhere, symphonic music might probably take a less vigorous development than it is taking in the United States. For day seems scarcely anywhere so good as night for the managers to get out a house that represents the population in all its vigor and variety. Then, too, the District of Columbia holds within its borders an assemblage of citizens of a special classification. Civic enthusiasm of a kind exists there, though necessarily without the throb and excitement of municipal partisanship; but many of the wealthy residents, such as would ordinarily be depended upon for the guaranteeing of an orchestral association's budget, carry on the philanthropic part of their activities in a locality, east, west, north or south, where they made, or are making, their fortunes. Particularly if they have an interest in art, whether musical or other sort, they are likely to prefer spending their money on causes at home.

The organizers of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., have, by all evidence, shrewdly studied the situation and are resolved on hoisting the flag and keeping it flying from now until April at the least. Eighty musicians, directed by Rudolph Schueller, form the playing group. They indicate their motive for banding together by noting in the prospectus that Washington is rather exceptional among the great capitals of the world in being without an orchestra; and they assert their right to the designation, "National" Symphony, by declaring that they will offer at each of their monthly concerts a work by an American composer.

Editorial Notes

The Louisville Courier-Journal publishes this as a joke:

> "What do you do?"
> "I keep house, scrub, scour, bake, wash dishes, cook, do the laundry, iron, sew."
> And the census taker listed her: "Housewife—no occupation."

Isn't it about time that serious consideration be given to this particular listing by the census takers, who will start their work on April 1. "Housewife"—yes! But "no occupation"—never, as anyone who has done this kind of work can well testify.

A research engineer is exhibiting an automobile that drives itself, obeying orders transmitted by telephone. What a saving it would be to those who have to park several blocks from their destination to be able to phone for their car to meet them at the door when they are ready to use it again!

Sir Esmé Howard, retiring British Ambassador to the United States, says peoples of the world have discovered what an extraordinarily futile and stupid thing war is. True, and now they are doing something about it.

Now that the Philadelphia mint coined 185,262,000 one-cent pieces, in 1929, it might to advantage put out a circular telling what there is that can be bought for a cent besides a post card or a postage stamp.

Spotting ancient ruins beneath the sea from airplanes flying over the water and then exploring them in diving suits puts archæological exploration in the Jules Verne class.

Coming events cast their shadows—two eclipses will be visible during 1930.

Interpreters, Stand Forward!

NEARLY every morning, I meet an exceedingly competent robin in our garden—no, no, I mean his garden. He is evidently making a highly expert survey of our habits and characteristics. He asks me innumerable questions, none of which I am able to understand. And though I answer as best I may, he interrupts me indignantly to say that he simply cannot waste his time listening to such barbarous and unintelligible jargon. I have every reason to believe that at such moments he banishes me from his domain.

But even the robin is far less autocratic that the cat whose minions we are proud to be. Angus is an imperious person. The haughty wave of his tail proclaims him every inch our feudal overlord. He scorns us most on those winter mornings which are sunlit, crystal clear—and thirty below. The sparkling whiteness of the snow calls to him: "Come out!" It looks smooth, warm, welcoming. Angus comes. Instantly the snow bites his paws. Outraged, he shouts for us to let him in again.

This is apt to occur just as I hurry forth to catch a car. I rush out, muffled to the eyes, and wearing an extra pair of woolen gloves over my ordinary ones. I close the front door firmly behind me. It self-locks with a loud and final click. This is Angus's cue. He bounds up the steps, hurls an order at me, stands on his hind legs, and claws at the keyhole. Street car or no street car, Angus must be obeyed. I take off the woolen gloves and the other ones, and excavate for a key in a wrist bag packed to its limits. Angus denounces me, and tries to turn the lock with his paw.

I manage at last to open the door. "Laggard! Blunderer!" hisses Angus. (I feel sure that an interpreter would bear me out in this.) He leaps past me into the warm hall, with never a word of thanks. I reassume all my gloves, let the latchkey dig itself a new crevice in my bag, run a block and a half—and miss the car. But this is of small moment. What I really mind is that Angus should misunderstand me. In the main, he is a fair-minded cat. All that we need is an interpreter who could put my case to him in cogent feline phrases.

* * *

From time to time I am ordered out of the park by inexorable squirrels. First they put me through the stiffest possible examination in regard to nuts, and flunk me. In vain I plead for one more chance—promise to make a better showing. Their bright, uncompromising gaze says: "Go!" Even more embarrassing was my recent encounter with the squirrel who owns the linden tree that we mistakenly call our own.

Well supplied with nuts, as I thought, we spent a very agreeable quarter of an hour together upon the terrace. After giving him what I still consider a lavish banquet, I went indoors. Instantly he tried to do the same. He ran up the door and flattened himself against the screen until he became as two-dimensional as a postage stamp. His idea seemed to be that if he could somehow manage to become part of the screen, he would inevitably find one side of himself indoors. If mere wire netting could achieve this desirable feat, why not he?

I exhausted my vocabulary, trying to soothe him. I told him that the nut basket was on the hearth in the living room. I would be back in a moment, if he would please be calm, and let me go. At each remark of mine, he jumped sidewise, caught hold of the screen in a different place, and became alarmingly flatter than before. Fortunately, another member of our household came downstairs just then. She grasped the situation and flew to the nut basket. As she reappeared, the hungry petitioner leaped from the door, seized a nut from her fingers, ran up on the stone coping, and reveled in his retarded feast.

His tiny hands and his quaintly receding underjaw vibrated with the incredible swiftness of a humming bird's wings. Once more his tail curled saucily over his back. Once more he became three-dimensional, rounded, sleek, prosperous. But alack! his purview no longer included me. His wide-set eyes perceived all else in the foreground, background and middle distance. Banqueting richly upon the nut meats provided by his new benefactress, he ignored me utterly. Beau Brummel snubbing "Prinney" was an inept bungler compared to this lithe young exquisite. Having apparently failed him, I simply ceased to be.

And yet, if the right interpreter could have come to my aid, I might today be enshrined among the superloyal group listed under Human Allies, in the Who's Who of Squirrel Land.

* * *

Given an interpreter, I should not have been scolded by a peacock at Kew, or deserted by the deer at Bushey Park. The peacock was a resplendent being, adept in spreading his tail to its widest glory that he might tilt and circle before a certain haughty peahen, with a slow, superb stateliness that eminent musicians and dancing courtiers have never been quite able to recapture in the pavan. One supposed that if he ever deigned to eat, the repast would have to be something superbly Elizabethan.

At times he watched rather earnestly the unwrapping of the tin foil from the cake of chocolate which was my conveniently portable luncheon. I innocently thought it was the brightness of the foil that allured him. But one day I dropped a chocolate square. Without undue haste, but also without a waste motion, he retrieved it from the turf and ate it with enthusiasm. Thereafter he followed me devotedly every time I was fortunate enough to go to Kew.

Then came a day when I had had my luncheon in town. He must have been patient for a long time; I was too deep in a problem of my own to realize that I had created one for him. Suddenly a strange sound brought me out of my brown study. He was reproaching me. The more he accused, the more I apologized, the less we understood each other. It took several days and the chocolate of the most illustrious continental manufacturer to reinstate me.

* * *

When I took an American compatriot to Bushey Park one day, we carried veal and ham pies in our basket. They were the small, oval ones encased in golden brown pastry, embellished with delightful querls. Finding them quite as solid inside as they are airily fanciful without, each of us had half a pie left. We were about to dispose of them, like good campers, at some officially sanctioned spot, when three or four charming deer sauntered over to investigate us. They snuffed amiably about our knees, and one of them thrust a soft nose into my hand wherein reposed the remnants of the pie.

Veal and ham seemed such an utterly inappropriate luncheon for these delicate sylvan creatures that we remonstrated with them a little. Not understanding our language, they ate happily on until both pies were consumed. As they kept on snuffing wistfully we then offered them what seemed to us far more fitting food—plain bread and butter and lettuce sandwiches.

These we had made ourselves, and evidently there was something irremediably American about them. The sturdy Britons rejected the offering, turned their backs upon us and galloped swiftly away. And though we called after them that we would buy them anything they thought they could fancy, from sausage to shepherd's pie, they went unheedingly on. No amiable linguist came forward to set all right between us, though there was a blackbird sitting on a neighboring chestnut bough who looked like a born interpreter.

* * *

But all these minor embarrassments are crowded out of memory by two unforgettable encounters. One was with an ant; the other with an Airedale.

Sitting on the turf one afternoon, I met an ant and dropped a crumb. For some time thereafter I watched her tugging it stoutly toward her evidently distant larder. It was a large crumb. Staggering under its weight, she forged ahead at surprising speed. I hoped against hope that some ant-ian automobilist would overtake her and give her a lift. And if ant land contained no automobiles, at least it did keep cows. Perhaps one of these would amble by and be pressed into service. But no—no offer of help from any point of the compass.

The more earnestly I cogitated about helping the ant, the faster I twirled a little twig between my thumb and finger. It was only afterward that I realized this. The revolution of the twig acquired momentum—it spun about—it leaped from my fingers—it fell—and fell, alas! upon the crumb. The ant ran distractedly about to see what could be salvaged. All she could retrieve was a morsel so small that she appeared a Colossus carrying a grain of sand. But the indomitable ant did not stop to complain. With this meager luncheon for her family she hurried on her way again. Vainly I strewed other crumbs in her pathway, quite as sumptuous as the first. She hastily dodged around them.

One could hear her thinking that some mysterious avalanche must have sent them rolling down, and that bowlders, or no bowlders, she must be at home on schedule time. What these crumbs lacked which the other crumb contained, I shall never know. They all came from the same slice of cake. But for some reason which I was not equipped to fathom, the first crumb was a glorious harvest, and the subsequent crumbs merely formidable obstructions which forced her into making most unwelcome detours. I could not ask her why this was so, nor could she make it clear to me.

* * *

And then there was the Airedale. His family had gone to open the summer home, and had left him with us until things were settled. The only one he knew among us all was away for the evening. He sought wistfully for her, and wept. I tried to explain that his beloved People would send for him as soon as everything was in running order. He found my statements futile. Without words, he made this remarkably clear. For awhile he was willing to lie on the hearthrug in front of the fire, bemoaning his lot with a soft whine now and then. But when he had heard the clock strike the hour and its ensuing quarter, he arose, placed one paw upon my knee, and looked searchingly into my eyes.

"Enough of these evasions!" he said, without a sound. "I want to go home." He led the way to the front door, and stood beside it, as one averse to spending too much time in elaborate good-bys. Strict orders had been left concerning that door. I did not open it. He growled his displeasure. I knelt beside him and tried to make things clear. He looked at me patiently and gave a loud sigh. Courteously he led me up on the broad staircase, and when we had reached the fifth stair, indicated that we would make this our headquarters. Then he insisted that I should hold both his paws. This seemed to comfort him a little.

Two or three times I took one hand away to open my purse, reach for a handkerchief, or turn a page in the book I had been reading when he summoned me to the door. Each time I did this, he made such lonely noises that I hastily held both paws again. Nothing could induce him to go back into the living room. He probably felt it was safer to keep the front door in full view, so that when his Own People came he need lose no time in reaching them. So we sat on the fifth stair from eight to ten. Then the one of us whom he really knew well came home. My vigil was over. The next day our new and incautious cook opened the door for him, and he ran eighteen miles to the Lake and to his Own People.

Without an interpreter, how can I be sure that he did not feel that night that I was deliberately keeping him away from all he held most dear? Thinking of this, I am in as much need of reassurance now as he was then.

What shall we do about these friends of ours? It is true that often they seem able to explain to us far better than we know how to explain to them. But too much still remains unsaid between us.

Interpreters, stand forward!

G. H. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Jury Box Seen From Within

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Concerning your editorial on "The Elusive Jurymen" in the Monitor of November 27, the thought again came to the writer that most of the ills of the present jury system have their origin within the bench and bar, and not among the jurymen themselves.

It was recently the writer's privilege to serve upon the jury in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, this being a small claims court handling cases involving sums up to something like $2500. Before his experience in this court, the writer shared the opinions of most of the people who have talked and written about our jury system, namely, that the faults of the system arose largely from the type of people serving on juries.

After three weeks of jury service, and observation both in the court room and in the privacy of the jury room, the writer was convinced that the jury panel represented a pretty level-headed cross section of the community. To begin with, as the first day of court opened, there were various whispered conferences with the judge, and a number of the better-dressed members of the panel were excused.

This may be looked upon to bear out the argument presented by most foes of the jury system, namely, that representative people do not wish to serve on juries. But it worked just the other way; the people who remained upon the panel were folks too proud to ask favors, and others so far removed from political connections that they could not. In this way the panel was uninfluenced. To be sure, there were a few men, out of work, who looked upon the jury fee as a blessing, but most of the men were actually losing several dollars each day.

The writer was probably the only university graduate upon the whole panel, while few had more than a mere elementary school education. But, bear this in mind, every one of those men had a wonderful fund of common sense and a keen insight into right and wrong. What they lacked in academic training was more than compensated for by what they had learned from life itself. I am happy to say that no subtle legal arguments, no oratory on the part of zealous attorneys, nor any other outside influences ever beclouded their sense of justice.

Almost without exception every case was fraught with trickery on one, and often on both sides. These jurymen saw through that trickery almost immediately. As one juryman, a six-foot gardener, breathing the very outdoors, put it time and again, "If you owe money you ought to pay it." Complicated arguments could not budge him from that truth.

The writer feels that if the people who write about the ills of the jury system could sit upon a jury themselves, they would revise many of their opinions. And if the members of the bench and bar could step out of their rôles, and view themselves as they appear from the jury box, they might also change their opinions of themselves. If attorneys would only realize that it takes quite a bit of courage and common sense to be able to rear a family upon the wages of the mechanic, and that a man who can accomplish this successfully must have quite a bit of sound judgment, they would probably approach the jury question from a different angle.

Truly, many court procedures seem most absurd and archaic. For instance, in cases arising from accident claims, and defended by insurance companies, the juries were not to know of the insurance features. Yet since the same attorneys represented case after case in the same court, surely the jury should have been credited with some common sense in arriving at conclusions.

Finally, the writer wishes to emphasize that the one outstanding thought taken away from those three weeks of jury service was the fact that whatever verdicts were given were arrived at from an inherent sense of honesty in the jurymen themselves, and that the basic intelligence of the jury was often far above that of the attorneys, since it was never tainted with trickery. After everything has been said against the jury system, it might be well to ascertain what the jurymen themselves think of the bench and bar, and it would also appear that some startling and useful information would be gleaned from this source.

GEORGE H. ECKHARDT.

Philadelphia, Pa.